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East Atlanta

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HISTORIC DISTRICT INFORMATION FORM (HDIF)

Revised June 2015

INSTRUCTIONS: Use this form for a National Register nomination for a district such as a residential neighborhood, downtown commercial area, or an entire city. If you are nominating an individual building or a small complex of buildings such as a farm or a school campus, use the Historic Property Information Form (HPIF). The information called for by this form is required for a National Register nomination and is based on the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Therefore, the information must be provided to support a request for a National Register nomination.

You may use this form on your computer and insert information at the appropriate places. This form is available online at www.georgiashpo.org, or by e-mail from the Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Submit the information on a CD or DVD in Word format (not pdf) and send a hard copy.

Make sure you include all requested information. This will greatly expedite the processing of your nomination and avoid HPD from having to ask for it. Information requested in this HDIF is necessary to document the district to National Register standards and will be incorporated into the final National Register form prepared by HPD's staff.

If you wish to use the official National Register nomination form instead of this form, please contact the National Register Program Manager at the Historic Preservation Division for direction; be advised that if you use the official National Register form, you must include all of the information and support documentation called for on this HDIF and submit Section 1 of the HDIF. **(Please be advised that our office uses our own form (available on our web page) and not the one that can be found on the National Park Service web page.)**

The HDIF consists of six sections of information required for a National Register nomination:

- Section 1. General Information**
- Section 2. Description**
- Section 3. History**
- Section 4. Significance**
- Section 5. Support Documentation and Checklist**
- Section 6. Additional Guidelines**

BE SURE TO RETURN ALL PAGES OF THE HDIF AND KEEP COPIES FOR YOURSELF (BOTH A HARD COPY AND AN ELECTRONIC VERSION).

Before submitting your application, review the checklist on page 21 to make sure you have included all the required information.

To expedite processing of the nomination, keep the formatting of your HDIF simple and submit your request on standard 8 ½ x 11-inch sheets with oversize maps folded or rolled. Please be sure that page numbers appear in your document.

DO NOT send nomination materials in binders, plastic page covers, or spiral bound.
DO NOT mount photographs. Use an envelope or rubber band to keep photographs together.

If you have any questions about this form or the information required for a National Register nomination, please feel free to contact HPD's National Register Program Manager at 770-389-7843 or National Register Specialist at 770-389-7842.

RETURN HDIF AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO:

National Register Program Manager
Jewett Center for Historic Preservation
2610 Georgia Highway 155, SW
Stockbridge, GA 30281

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Historic Name of District** (see Section 3.B.1): **East Atlanta Historic District**
2. **Location of District:** List principal streets, highways, and geographic features within and around the district (indicate whether highways are federal, state, or county routes):
 - The East Atlanta Historic District is bounded on the north by Interstate-20 (I-20); the western boundary is drawn along Moreland Avenue, and also defines the western political boundary of DeKalb County. The eastern boundary is drawn generally along I-20 as it curves south, which creates the informal boundary of the neighborhood. The southern boundary is amorphous, but encompasses streets containing higher numbers of contributing properties than that further south.
 - City or vicinity of: Atlanta
 - County: DeKalb County
 - Zip Code of the district: 30316
 - Approximate distance and direction from county seat: 5.1 miles west of Decatur, GA (DeKalb County); 3.6 miles east of Atlanta (Fulton County)
3. **Acreage of district to be nominated** (approximately):
 - 1.84 square miles (1,176 acres)
4. **a. Total Number of Historic/Contributing Resources in district** (from Section 2.A. p. 6):
 - 3,169 buildings
 - One (1) object - The General McPherson monument is located at the intersection of McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues.
 - Five (5) State Historical Markers placed before 1967 – Cleburne’s & Maney’s Divs. (intersection of Flat Shoals & Ormewood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne Outflanked Left Wing, 17th A.C. (on Haas Avenue north of Glenwood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne’s Div. in the Federal Rear (intersection of Patterson and Metropolitan Avenues; placed 1956); Historic Ground 1864 (at the McPherson Monument, intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues; placed 1956); Fuller’s Div. 16th A.C. (Eastside Avenue, south of McPherson Avenue; placed 1956—*this marker is missing*)
 - Two (2) sites - Brownwood Park is bounded by Moreland Avenue, SE on the west, Gracewood Avenue, SE on the south, Gresham Avenue, SE on the east and Portland Avenue on the north. Sylvester Cemetery is located adjacent to the intersection of Clifton Road, SE and Braeburn Circle.
- b. Total Number of Noncontributing Resources in district** (from Section 2.A. p. 6):
 - 462
 - One (1) State Historical Markers placed after 1967 – Maney’s Div. in the Battle of Atlanta (Pendleton Street in Brownwood (Joseph E. Brown) Park; placed 1984)
5. **Are a majority of buildings in the district less than 50 years old?** **No**.
If yes, see instructions on page 29 and explain on page 14.
6. **Property Ownership**
Does a federal agency (ex. U.S. Postal Service, General Services Administration) own property within the district? **Yes**.

If yes, provide the name of the agency/agencies and the name and address of the federally owned building(s):

- U.S. Post Office located at 1231 Metropolitan Avenue

NOTE: A letter of support for the district nomination from an agency or organization that represents property owners in the district must be included with the HDIF. Acceptable agencies/organizations are: city or county governments, neighborhood associations, historical societies, or preservation organizations.

- See Appendix #1

NOTE: In districts of 50 property owners or less, a list of the property owners of record must be submitted. The list should include the name, address of the property within the district, and mailing address for each property owner. This information can be obtained at the county tax assessor's office.

- N/A

Do the property owners within the district support nomination of the district to the National Register? Explain:

- Yes. By a unanimous vote at the May 2016 East Atlanta Community Association (EACA) meeting, the association and residents in attendance at the meeting indicated support for and sponsorship of the effort to nominate the East Atlanta neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places.

Have any of the following been informed about the nomination of this district to the National Register? What has been their involvement, if any, in the nomination process? Be as specific as possible.

The following have been informed regarding the nomination of this district to the National Register:

- East Atlanta Community Association has provided research support for this project and neighborhood residents have provided information, photographs, and other resources that have made the production of this document possible.
- Georgia Historic Preservation Division—HPD staff has provided research and logistical assistance in support of this project.
- Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC)—the ARC has provide logistical support related to map production for this project.
- DeKalb History Center (DHC)—DHC staff has provided research assistance in support of this project.
- Atlanta History Center (AHC)—AHC staff has provided research assistance in support of this project.
- Atlanta Urban Design Commission (AUDC)—AUDC staff has been informed of this project.

Is the nomination of the district part of a larger formal or informal preservation program in the area? Explain:

- No.

7. Sponsor of Nomination (the district sponsor must represent property owners in the district). The Historic Preservation Division has established guidelines for proposing National Register district nominations at the local level. The guidelines are intended to insure that property owners, neighborhood or civic associations, local historical societies or preservation organizations, city and county government officials, and the general public are informed about the National Register of Historic Places and are given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of the nomination and comment on the nomination. The nomination sponsor is responsible for insuring public notice and involvement.

- Name(s) of local sponsor: East Atlanta Community Association (EACA)
- Organization or agency (if applicable):
- Mailing Address: PO Box 18366
- City: Atlanta
- State: GA
- Zip Code: 30316
- Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work 678/758-7820
- E-mail: lewis.cartee@gmail.com

8. Form prepared by

- Name(s): Graduate students enrolled in HIST 8700 (Spring 2017) including: Josh Curtis, Dana De Lessio, Blake Fortune, Cari Foster, Jana Futch, Phillipé Gonzalez, Marnie Gordon, Aretha Hills, Dennis Lovello, Amber Ray, Stacy Rieke, and Sean Yates. These students prepared this document under the supervision of Heritage Preservation Program director Richard Laub.
- Title and Organization or Company, if any: Georgia State University Department of History; GSU Heritage Preservation Program
- Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4117
- City: Atlanta
- State: GA
- Zip Code: 30302-4117
- Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: 404/413-6365
- E-mail: rlaub@gsu.edu
- Date: 04/25/2017
- What is your relationship to or interest in the district? Preparation of this form is part of a class project during the spring semester 2017 in the Case Studies (HIST 8700) class of the Heritage Preservation Program at Georgia State University.

9. Reasons for nominating the district (Explain all that apply)

- **Recognition** (explain): The East Atlanta neighborhood is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because it illustrates how residential and commercial development of a formerly agricultural region transformed into a commuter suburb on the east side of the City of Atlanta. This neighborhood also illustrates how desegregation, integration, and white flight in the mid-to-late twentieth century and early twenty-first century affected the neighborhood over time.
- **Grant Assistance** (explain; have you inquired as to the availability of grants or received a grant application?): No.
- **Tax Incentives** (explain; have you inquired about the applicability of tax incentives or received application forms?): No.
- **Protection** (explain need): Listing on the National Register of Historic Places is often a prelude to local designation which will provide a higher level of protection for resources within the district. Additionally, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will help ensure that the East Atlanta neighborhood will be taken into account when potential Federal undertakings are proposed in the vicinity.
- **Part of a larger preservation plan** (explain): No.
- **Minority Resource (explain)**: East Atlanta has played an important role in the African American community in social history. School integration, and white flight are all part of East Atlanta's cultural history.
- **Other public interest in this nomination** (explain): No.

HDIF—SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION

A. Number of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources:

Provide the number of each type of contributing resource in the district. Contributing resources are generally over 50 years old (or within the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old) and retain their historic physical features. Count all resources except small buildings such as garages or sheds.

- Buildings (house, barn, store, office, school, etc.):
 - 3,169
- Structures (windmill, bridge, ship, corncrib, power plant, etc.):
 - N/A
- Sites (prehistoric or historic: battlefield, ruin, cemetery, archaeological sites, landscape features, etc.):
 - Two (2)—Brownwood Park and Sylvester Cemetery
- Objects (sculpture, monument, statue, fountain, etc.):
 - One (1)—McPherson Monument
 - Five (5) Civil War State Historical Markers – Cleburne’s & Maney’s Divs. (intersection of Flat Shoals & Ormewood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne Outflanked Left Wing, 17th A.C. (on Haas Avenue north of Glenwood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne’s Div. in the Federal Rear (intersection of Patterson and Metropolitan Avenues; placed 1956); Historic Ground 1864 (at the McPherson Monument, intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues; placed 1956); Fuller’s Div. 16th A.C. (Eastside Avenue, south of McPherson Avenue; placed 1956—*this marker is missing*)

NOTE: Report the total number of contributing resources in Section 1, number 4.

Provide the number of each type of noncontributing resource. Noncontributing resources are either less than 50 years old (or outside the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old) OR are over 50 years old but have lost their historic physical features due to additions, alterations, deterioration, etc. to the extent that they are unrecognizable as historic.

- Buildings (house, barn, store, office, school, etc.):
 - 462
- Structures (windmill, bridge, ship, corncrib, power plant, etc.):
 - N/A
- Sites (prehistoric or historic: battlefield, ruin, cemetery, archaeological sites, landscape features, etc.):
 - N/A
- Objects (sculpture, monument, statue, fountain, etc.):
 - One (1) Civil War State Historical Marker – Maney’s Div. in the Battle of Atlanta (Pendleton Street in Brownwood (Joseph E. Brown) Park; placed 1984)

NOTE: Report the total number of noncontributing resources in Section 1, number 5.

B. Description

Provide a written description of the district to be nominated. The description should be straightforward and factual. It should be based on a thorough examination of the district, including, if necessary, a property-by-property survey. Most, if not all, of the following points should be addressed. **For each point, describe as thoroughly as possible.** The description should provide a written “photograph” of the district. Cross-reference the written description with the photographs and the district map. Professional terminology is not required but may be used.

1. Summary description—overall character, appearance, and historical development of the entire nominated district:

The East Atlanta Historic District (District) is a large and diverse neighborhood of single-family homes, schools, parkland, churches, and commercial buildings, organized in one central node with three additional, smaller, nodes in the district, which lies on the eastern fringes of the City of Atlanta. Its historic resources reflect its evolution from a rural area to an Atlanta streetcar suburb, and finally, to an urban area with substantial automobile-oriented development. Its terrain is a combination of rolling hills and flat land with a number of creeks and tributaries. The landscape includes many mature trees and plantings. Most blocks in the northern part of the District are laid out in a gridded pattern, which were developed when the streetcar was popular. Blocks on the south are laid out in a curvilinear system reflecting a later, automobile-centric period of development. As the neighborhood continued to develop over different periods, block sizes, lot sizes, setbacks, and road widths varied by subdivision. House types include examples of several forms and styles popular in Georgia between the 1890s and the 1960s. The most prolific house types in the District are bungalows from the 1920s, and American Small Houses and Ranch houses from the mid-twentieth century. The Craftsman and English Vernacular Revival styles are among the most popular in the District. Community landmarks include the Madison Theater (1929), the East Atlanta Bank (now the Flatiron Building) (1911), Martha Brown United Methodist Church (now the Eastside Methodist Church) (1918), Moreland Avenue Baptist Church (now First Iconium Baptist, 1961), Peterson Elementary School (now the Adult Education Center, 1957), and East Atlanta High School (renamed Thurgood Marshall Middle School, 1958). The only park in the District is Brownwood Park. While some areas of the East Atlanta have seen new, non-historic development, the integrity of the District remains high.

2. Natural terrain, natural landmarks, geographic features in and around the district:

The natural terrain of East Atlanta includes a combination of rolling hills and flat land, typical of the Piedmont region of the Southeast. In some portions of the District, especially those near the southern boundary, creeks have carved deeply dissected ravines, creating land that was difficult to develop and remained vacant historically. The natural terrain includes mature evergreen trees along with various types of mature deciduous trees. Entrenchment Creek flows south through the District from Pendleton Street in Brownwood Park. The creek forks northward and flows between Cedarbrook Court and Cloverdale Drive at the south end of the District. An unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek flows near the eastern boundary of the District parallel to Flat Shoals Road between Paoli Avenue and Hilburn Drive and underneath I-20 through a culvert. Another unnamed tributary begins at the east end of McPherson Avenue and flows southwest terminating at Patterson Avenue near Glenwood Avenue.

3. Distinct parts, areas, or sections of the district (ex. commercial, residential, industrial, African-American, agricultural, etc.):

The development of the District can be divided into four distinct parts, including two commercial nodes and two residential areas. The first and largest commercial node is centered around Glenwood Avenue/Flat Shoals Avenue, called East Atlanta Village (Village) or EAV today, which contains a number of contributing buildings. The second commercial node is located on the east side of Moreland Avenue from Glenwood Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue and a third, smaller, commercial node can be found on the east side of the intersection at Moreland and Ormewood Avenues. A fourth small commercial node is located on Bouldercrest Road at its Y-shaped intersection with Flat Shoals Road.

One of the distinct residential areas is the gridded residential section to the north of Braeburn Avenue and also including the gridded residential area immediately surrounding Brownwood Park, which

developed in the 1890s to 1930s. The second distinct residential area is south of Glenwood Avenue and south and east of Brownwood Park, which was developed later, in the 1940s to the 1960s.

Commercial development in the Village, some of the oldest in the District, radiates out from the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue, and features a mix of retail and office space. The Village saw most of its growth during the 1910s and 1920s. A trolley line once ran along Moreland Avenue, approximately four blocks east of the Village, and helped to boost the new suburb's transportation amenities. The oldest extant building in the Village commercial node is the East Atlanta Bank Company building (often referred to as Flatiron), which was constructed in 1911. Most of the historic buildings in the Village are constructed of solid masonry, feature little ornamentation, and are no more than one to two stories tall. These buildings abut wide sidewalks, creating a pedestrian friendly environment with retail that activates the street. This early, pre-World War II type of development continued at a relatively high density north on Flat Shoals Avenue to McPherson Avenue, south to Newton Avenue and further west to Ormewood Avenue. On Glenwood Avenue it extends west to Moreland Avenue and east around Blake Avenue. Just beyond the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Flat Shoals Avenue, a clear pattern of newer twentieth century development begins and includes several businesses, government buildings such as the fire station, and new residential apartments all in later, non-historic styles.

In the post-World War II period, Flat Shoals Avenue was overshadowed by the new automobile-centric commercial node of Moreland Avenue, which has served as East Atlanta's busiest thoroughfare since the opening of Interstate-20 (I-20) in early 1960s. I-20 bisected the neighborhood when it opened in 1962 and obliterated the former northern portion of East Atlanta. Businesses along Moreland Avenue tend to be spread out and set further back from the road to accommodate parking lots. The only extant contributing resources in the Moreland Avenue commercial node are the standalone tire shop located at 503 Moreland Avenue and the Multiple Retail building next door at 1188 Glenwood Avenue, both dating from the 1950s.

Residential development grew outwards from the Village beginning around the turn of the century and continuing through the 1960s. The first residential development was to the north and east of the Village and was characterized by a standardized gridded system of streets. This area has regular, rectilinear lots, was influenced by the location and routes of the streetcar system, and has sidewalks for pedestrian travel. Most of this area became developed in the 1890s through 1930s. The oldest extant houses in this area were likely constructed in the 1890s. Metropolitan Avenue features most of the oldest houses in East Atlanta, which feature architectural types that were popular in Georgia in the 1880s and 1890s, including Queen Anne Cottages and Queen Anne Houses. Residential development increased during the 1920s and Bungalows, many with Craftsman style features, are one of the most common house types in the District.

Areas to the south and southeast of the Village, such as Maynard Terrace and Braeburn Drive, experienced massive residential growth through a somewhat piecemeal platting and development process, beginning in the 1940s. Much of this growth can be attributed to residents and businesses in East Atlanta becoming more automobile-dependent. This residential section can be recognized by its curvilinear layout, cul-de-sacs, larger lots, and lack of sidewalks. Growth increased exponentially in the 1950s and is evident all the way through the District to its southern reaches. An abundance of American Small House and Ranch house types reflect this mid-twentieth century growth. Many of these houses are extant and comprise entire streets, blocks and neighborhoods in the southern half of the District. This area also features the most infill of any areas in East Atlanta. There are several clusters of non-historic, infill residential construction that has occurred since the 1990s throughout the southern half of the District.

4. Pattern of land subdivision, including street layout, lot layout, alignment of major highways, field systems, etc.; and relationship of this pattern of land subdivision to the natural terrain and to the physical development of the district:

In the northern portion of the District, which was earliest portion of East Atlanta that was developed, subdivisions included gridded streets, and lot sizes that vary from roughly half an acre in the northernmost blocks to an average of a quarter acre in the lots surrounding Brownwood Park. Residential lots tend to be rectangular in shape, with the narrow end facing the street. Driveways are less common than in the residential streets to the south of Braeburn Drive in the curvilinear section of the District, but do exist, particularly in the Brownwood Park area. Examples on streets such as McPherson Avenue, Patterson Avenue and May Avenue show that driveways do not exist for all houses. Streets tend to be narrow.

The commercial lots lining Flat Shoals Avenue and throughout the Village abut the sidewalk, were built deep to maximize office space, but are only typically one to two stories tall. Commercial lots along Moreland Avenue differ from those in the Village in having deep setbacks to accommodate parking. The northern and eastern border of the gridded residential section is bounded by I-20.

The pattern of land subdivision south of Braeburn Drive and Brownwood Park reflects its later development. This southern portion of the District features curvilinear streets with larger lot sizes (half acre to three-quarters of an acre) than the streets to the north. Driveways are typical in this area, which was built as an automobile suburb. There are few examples of commercial lots in the southern portion of the District; those that exist are small and rectangular with the long end facing the street, and parking located on site. One example is the convenience store at the intersection of Bouldercrest Drive and Fayetteville Road. Streets tend to be wider than those in the gridded, northern section of the district, but sidewalks are largely absent. Cul-de-sacs are a prominent feature in these southern residential areas of the District, with examples of this at Hillwood Court, Cedarbrook Court, and Cloverdale Drive. This area is bounded to the east by I-20.

5. Arrangement or placement of buildings and structures on lots within the district; relationship of buildings and structures to one another and to their surroundings; density of development:

Buildings and structures on lots within the Village are usually flush with adjacent buildings and only feature gaps where preexisting buildings were demolished. These gaps in the development now support parking in the area along Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue. The density of the gridded residential section is best characterized as high to medium density. Setbacks are narrower than those in other parts of East Atlanta. Setbacks tend to be a uniform distance on each of the streets in this section of East Atlanta (Photo #18). Density in the curvilinear section of the District tends to be medium, being further apart than those in the gridded section to the north. The setbacks, as well, tend to be larger (20 to 30 feet) than those in the gridded section. Setbacks also tend to be relatively uniform on most streets in this part of East Atlanta (Photo #255). Houses are typically sited in the center of lots throughout the District.

6. Architectural characteristics of the district, including: periods, styles, and types of buildings and structures; design qualities, scale and proportion, construction materials and techniques, and workmanship. This section of the description should address the architectural character and appearance of the district as a whole or by identifiable areas of the district (question 3 above), as appropriate. Describe specific examples to illustrate certain points or represent a class of similar properties for each area of the district. Specific examples should include addresses and be cross-referenced to photographs:

Most contributing properties in the District are residential. East Atlanta includes numerous representative examples of house types and styles that were popular in Georgia from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types. Many houses in Georgia have little or no architectural style and are characterized only by their type.

The architectural characteristics of East Atlanta are diverse and consist of both one- and two-story houses. The most common house types are the American Small House, Bungalow, and Ranch, including the Compact and Linear Ranch sub-types. Other house types in East Atlanta include the Queen Anne Cottage, Queen Anne House, Split-Level, Gabled Wing Cottage, and English Cottage.

Prevalent during the late nineteenth century were the two-story Queen Anne House and the one-story Queen Anne Cottage. Both are comprised of a central-mass building with gabled projections on the front and side. Homes of the Queen Anne type are asymmetrical in arrangement, and no central hallway is present. They were most popular as middle-class housing in both urban and rural areas in the 1880s and 1890s. Roofs are generally hipped or pyramidal, and chimneys are generally placed within the roofline. Queen Anne houses in the neighborhood feature wood detailing, and while most still have their wood siding, others have been recently clad in newer synthetic siding. One-story and two-story examples are extant in the District (Photos #20 and 283).

The Gabled Wing Cottage was a popular Georgia house type in the early twentieth century, in a T- or L-shaped plan, typically with a gabled roof. Sometimes called the gable-front-and-wing or the gabled ell house type, the Gabled Wing Cottage consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade. The front door, located in the recessed wing, may lead into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. The Gabled Wing Cottage was popular throughout Georgia in both rural and urban areas and in both modest and well-to-do neighborhoods. An example of this house type can be seen at 2215 Edgemore Drive (Photo #202).

The Bungalow was popular in rural areas, towns, and cities in Georgia during the early twentieth century. It is divided into four subtypes based on roof form and orientation (front gable, side gable, hipped or cross gable). The forms are long and low with irregular floor plans. Bungalows often feature elements of the Craftsman style, including brackets, exposed rafter tails, and pier-based porch supports. Large front porches are a typical element of this type in the South. There was a strong nationwide demand for small inexpensive houses, and Bungalows fit the bill nicely. This was one of the most common house types in East Atlanta, with most examples dating to the 1920s and 1930s. Streets such as May Avenue, Van Epps Avenue and Brownwood Avenue have good examples of Bungalows (Photo #37).

A picturesque house type usually found with English Vernacular Revival stylistic details, the English Cottage is most distinctive for its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. Unlike in the gable-wing house types, the cross-gabled massing of the English Cottage is tightly held in a compact square or rectangular block, so that the front gable projects slightly, if at all. A secondary gable-front or recessed opening may mark the entry, which is near the center of the facade. Occasionally one of the front corners of the house clusters around the small entrance vestibule, which may contain a stairway to an upper half-story of bedrooms. The English Cottage was very popular among middle-class Georgians in the 1930s and 1940s on the edges of towns and in all the suburbs of larger cities. An example of an English Cottage can be seen at 725 Gresham Avenue SE (Photo #42).

The American Small House (also called Minimal Traditional) was built from the 1930s through the mid-1950s in larger cities, small towns, and rural areas in Georgia. It is a simple, compact economical house with a basic rectangular form, often featuring a moderately pitched side-gabled roof. The house had its roots in federal housing efforts initiated in the 1930s, and was mass-produced after World War II. There are many examples in East Atlanta, with entire streets (such as Braeburn Drive and Cecile Avenue) developed simultaneously with standardized forms and materials, sometimes in slightly different configurations. Examples of this house type can be found throughout the District such as on Clifton Road (Photo #150) and Bouldercrest Drive (Photo #233).

The Ranch House became popular in the 1950s and 1960s in East Atlanta, and while some served as infill, most Ranch construction comprised entire streets or plats. Many streets in the curvilinear residential section of the District are comprised almost entirely of Ranch houses, with good examples located on Van Vleck Avenue, Greenleaf Road and Cloverdale Drive. Ranch houses in East Atlanta are often rectangular in plan and feature a hipped roof. These long, one-story framed houses are comprised of lumber of standard dimensions. Most were oriented with the long axis parallel with the street, featuring a carport and/or garage at one end and bedrooms organized around a hallway on the opposite end. These Ranches are mostly comprised of brick veneer walls and often feature a three-part picture window in the front façade. Examples of Ranch houses can be seen on Braeburn Drive (Photo #52) and Stockbridge Drive (Photo #217).

Split-Level Houses are a common sight in many mid-20th-century Georgia neighborhoods. In East Atlanta, Split-Level houses are interspersed with Ranch houses in the curvilinear residential section. Never as numerous as their Ranch House counterparts, they were nonetheless a popular alternative. Characterized by their unique form – three staggered half-floor levels – they clearly distinguished themselves from the more prevalent one-story Ranch Houses and the occasional full-two-story houses. Yet they wore the same architectural styles -- including the “plain” or “red-brick” style -- and they were designed by many of the same designers and built by many of the same builders (Photo #193).

Residential architectural styles are documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context. The most common house styles in East Atlanta are Craftsman and English Vernacular Revival. Many houses in East Atlanta have no academic style.

The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. Craftsman-style elements are often found on Bungalow house types. Many good examples of the style are located in the District (Photos #178 and #5).

The English Vernacular Revival style was common in Georgia in the early 20th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, applied half-timbering, masonry walls, a variety of materials, and tall, narrow windows. East Atlanta has several examples of this style (Photo #23).

Non-residential architecture in East Atlanta consists of several examples of mid-century International-style school buildings. There is also an example of a Neoclassical Revival-style church.

The International style gained popularity in the 1940s and lasted through the 1970s. Identifying features include the rejection of non-essential decoration, ribbon windows, balance and regularity throughout with flat roofs. They often had thin, metal mullions and smooth spandrel panels separating large, single-pane windows between floors. One example is the former Eastside High School (#Photo 292), at 1281 Mary Dell Drive.

Neoclassical Revival became a dominant style for domestic buildings nationwide between 1900 and the 1940s. It was directly inspired by the Beaux-Arts style and the Columbian Exposition (the 1893 Chicago World's Fair). The style tends to include the features of classical symmetry, a full-height porch with columns and temple front, and various classical ornamentation such as dentil cornices. This style can be seen in at the Eastside Church, formerly the Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1918) (Photo #22).

The Front Gable church type is a straightforward box with one or two doors in the front and three to five windows on the sides.

The commercial architecture of the District is primarily solid masonry, with very little ornamentation, designed as multiple retail buildings lining Flat Shoals Ave and Glenwood Avenue. The most evident commercial building types are the Single Retail and Multiple Retail types, and some buildings feature are Stripped Classical in style.

Single Retail is a single unit built either standing alone or next to others. Built mostly in the 1880s through the 1950s in small to large towns, single retail buildings had flat or sloping roofs and usually 3-bay facades (Photo #47).

Multiple Retail commercial buildings were a popular edition to small towns or cities from the 1910s to the 1950s. Defining characteristics include one-story high with flat or sloping roofs, identical facades and storefronts, typically with 3-bays. Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue are lined with this commercial building type (Photo #86).

Stripped Classicism emerged in the 1930s, which is a combination of both Modern and Classical architecture. Favored for governmental building design, its popularity lasted until the 1950s. In Stripped Classicism, elements of the Classical tradition (e.g., columns and moldings) were retained, but were presented in an austere and simple manner in buildings which were designed in the modern functional style. Facades became simplified, their classical ornaments turning angular and disappearing into the masonry, their walls becoming more geometric and their window openings more shallow. An example of this style can be seen in the Trust Company Bank Building, now SunTrust Bank, at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #83).

7. Detailed description of all community landmark buildings (government buildings, community buildings, churches, schools, etc.) within the district. Include dates of construction; an architectural description with building type, style, distinctive features; and architect or builder (if known); and use (historic and current). HINT: Look for cornerstones or plaques:

The Village is a small but significant commercial corridor along Flat Shoals Avenue. The construction dates of these historic buildings here are 1910-1960. Landmark buildings include the Madison Theater, the East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron) Building, and the Martha Brown United Methodist Church.

The Madison Theater was constructed in 1929 and is located at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #82). It features an eclectic amalgamation of architectural styles, and of those, Moorish seems to be the most evident in its horseshoe arches and decorative rounded parapets topped with finials on either side of the front facade. Originally a movie theater with several commercial storefronts, its days of showing films are long past. The main room that housed the theater is not currently in use, and many of the storefronts sit vacant.

The East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron) Building was constructed in 1911 and is located at the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #58). This building has a distinctive flatiron or wedge shape conforming to its lot shape in the intersection of the two main arteries of East Atlanta Village. Originally serving as one of the neighborhood's earliest banks, it has had a number of uses over the years. While it has been a retail location, the Flatiron has housed a bar since the 1990s.

Mary Dell Drive features two school buildings. The mid-twentieth century former Peterson Elementary School (Photo #293), now the Adult Education Center, is at 1757 Mary Dell Road and is in the International style. Just across the street at 1920 Mary Dell Drive is the former, now shuttered, East Atlanta High School (Photo #292). The International style East Atlanta High School was constructed in 1959 to alleviate overcrowding from other area high schools. Later, East Atlanta High School became Thurgood Middle School, and this building currently sits vacant. Both buildings are likely of wood frame construction with a brick veneer.

The Martha Brown United Methodist Church (Photo #22), now Eastside Church, was constructed in 1918 and is in the Neoclassical Revival style, and is located at 468 Moreland Avenue SE. It is a wood-framed building with a brick veneer, featuring Corinthian columns at the front entrance with three front doors. Closed pediments are prominent features on the cornice line on either side of the entrance, and the ornamentation is topped by a dome on the roof.

First Iconium Baptist Church (Photo #44) was constructed in 1961 and is located at 542 Moreland Avenue SE. Much like its neighbor, Eastside Church, First Iconium falls into the Neoclassical Revival style. A wood-framed building clad with a brick veneer, First Iconium features dentil molding in its open pediment and quoining on either side of its three-bay entrance.

First Mount Pleasant Baptist Church is located at 816 Maynard Terrace and was constructed in 1958. It does not fit any academic church types, but is likely of wood frame construction with a brick veneer. A one-story building, it features a front gable with a massive stained glass window from the peak of the gable to nearly the ground level.

Rehoboth Family Christian Church is at 1822 Flat Shoals Road SE. This building was formerly the Sylvester Baptist Church and was constructed in 1887. The church has undergone drastic changes, including converting from two stories to one story, over the years. Therefore, it is non-contributing.

Other non-contributing community landmarks include the Berea Mennonite Church (1974); Greater Liberty Hill Baptist Church (1980); the former New Salem A.M.E. Church, now shuttered (1986); New Beginnings Baptist Church of East Atlanta (1990s); and Temple of Faith Church of God (1980). Many other non-contributing church buildings exist in the District.

8. Landscape characteristics of the district, including streetscapes; front, side, and rear yards; parks and squares; recreation grounds; fields, wooded areas, hedgerows, etc.; and the relationship of these landscape characteristics to the natural terrain and the pattern of land subdivision:

The Moreland Avenue commercial node, in particular, is barren of landscape features. In the Village commercial node, street trees with minimal landscaping such as daffodils can be seen on streets such as Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #62). The landscape characteristics of gridded residential East Atlanta include informal landscaping in front yards, with large and mature trees present in both the front and back yards. Fencing is common, especially along Metropolitan Avenue, while fencing is not common in areas along Brownwood Avenue. Hedgerows and retaining walls are seen in this area as well.

Brownwood Park lies in the northern residential area of East Atlanta, just southwest of East Atlanta Village. The park is located at 607 Brownwood Avenue SE, and is a 12-acre community park that includes Entrenchment Creek. The northern half of the park is a community-oriented park, while the southern half has nature trails and a fitness trail. There are tennis courts, a basketball court, and a pavilion in the northern portion of the park as well as a community garden. A historical marker related to the Battle of Atlanta, placed in 1984, is also located in the park (Photo #291).

The landscape characteristics of curvilinear residential East Atlanta include informal landscaping in front yards, with large and mature trees present in both the front and back yards. Fencing is uncommon in this area. Street trees are not common nor are medians in this area of the District (Photo #203).

Sylvester Cemetery (Photo #289) was established in the 1870s and had been a small family cemetery previously. The oldest grave is 1838. This site is located on Flat Shoals Road between Clifton Road and Hilburn Drive. The cemetery grew in size with land acquisitions in the 1930s and 1940s, now measuring just over 13 acres and is the final resting place of over 1400 people. The site features mature hardwoods with moderate understory and overgrown plant varieties often associated with historic cemeteries.

9. Physical features of historic transportation routes—highways, streets, rail lines, street railways, etc.:

Historically, the main north/south artery in East Atlanta is Flat Shoals Avenue (Road), which was formerly known as the Sandtown Trail. This trail was used by the Creek Indians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a major trade route between the Chattahoochee River and the Georgia coast. Bouldercrest Road is another historic transportation corridor in the southern section of the neighborhood. In 1883, streetcar service to East Atlanta began with the installation of what came to be known as the “Soldier’s Home” line, which used horse and mule drawn streetcars. The Soldiers Home line branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line, which followed present-day Memorial Drive, and travelled south along Moreland Avenue until it terminated at the Confederate Soldier’s Home located on East Confederate Avenue. In 1902, the Soldier’s Home line was expanded past the Soldier’s Home on East Confederate Avenue to the U.S. Penitentiary further south.

The construction of I-20, which forms the northern boundary of the proposed District, began in earnest in 1960. This highway construction altered and reoriented parts of East Atlanta, and forever severed the northern portion of the neighborhood from the rest of East Atlanta. Flat Shoals Avenue begins at the north edge of the District and is a main commercial two-lane thoroughfare through East Atlanta Village. South of the village it becomes a residential road before splitting off to the east while Bouldercrest Road continues its path southeast through the south boundary of the District. It is two lanes throughout the entire District (Photo #63). Glenwood Avenue is the main east-west thoroughfare of the District and is commercial to the west, inside the village, and residential to the east before eventually intersecting I-20. It is two lanes through the entire District (Photo #61). Moreland Avenue forms the western boundary and is a main north-south four-lane thoroughfare for all of Atlanta (Photo #71). Curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs characterize the street pattern in the southern residential section of the District.

10. Archaeological potential, if known or reliably inferred (primarily sites of previously existing buildings or structures, landscape features, activities, or undeveloped areas with little or no ground disturbance). Discuss any formal archaeological investigations performed in the area:

- N/A

11. Exceptions to the general rule and/or historic anomalies:

- The Zuber-Jarrell House is in the Neoclassical Revival style, located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue. This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (Photo #290).
- Mediterranean Revival style house at 721 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #288).
- The Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1918), now Eastside Church, is in the Neoclassical Revival style (Photo #22). It is located at 468 Moreland Avenue SE.

12. A description of representative non-contributing properties within the district. Non-contributing properties are properties less than 50 years old, are outside the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old, modern intrusions, and historic properties which have lost their historic integrity (so altered that they cannot be recognized as a historic properties today). Provide a list of non-contributing resources by address. Also, provide a general description of the various types of non-contributing properties within the district and the reason why they are considered non-contributing or in the case of a few non-contributing properties identify by location and describe each one. Non-contributing properties need to be marked on the district map (see pages 18-19 for instructions). Be sure to include photographs of representative non-contributing properties:

Non-contributing residential properties include both new construction and incompatible additions to historic buildings. Most new construction consists of two to two-and-a-half story houses clustered together near contributing Ranch houses, American Small Houses and Bungalows. Typically new houses are in a Neo-Craftsman style, which borrows elements from the Craftsman style, such a massive columns on porches and overhanging eaves. While it is common for these houses to be infill among historic houses, clusters of new construction do exist, such as along Stockbridge Drive SE (Photo #216).

Incompatible additions to historic properties are another type of non-contributing property in East Atlanta. An example is an addition to a Ranch house that adds a story or half-story to the house. This changes the overall form, massing, and scale of the Ranch house type. An example of this can be seen at 2077 Edgemore Drive SE (Photo #212).

Non-contributing commercial properties include mostly buildings that are outside the period of significance. Two of the most noticeable non-contributing properties are the Atlanta Fire Station No. 13 (2010) at the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue, and the Alexan EAV apartments at 1205 Metropolitan Avenue across the street (Photo #64). The Alexan apartment complex not only are outside the period of significance but are also much larger in scale than the surrounding buildings in the Village. The massive complex replaced a 1921 fire station on the site. Another noteworthy non-contributing property is the c. 2005 East Atlanta Branch of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System at 400 Flat Shoals Avenue. Less notable non-contributing commercial properties include convenience stores constructed outside the period of significance, such as the store located at the intersection of Bouldercrest Drive and Fayetteville Road.

13. Boundary Description

13a. Briefly describe and justify the proposed boundaries of the district being nominated:

Verbal Boundary Description

The East Atlanta Historic District boundary is drawn on the attached district map (Figure #1). The northern boundary is defined by I-20; the western boundary is drawn along Moreland Avenue, and also defines the western political boundary of DeKalb County. The eastern boundary is drawn generally along I-20 as it curves south, which creates the informal boundary of the neighborhood. The southern boundary is amorphous, but encompasses streets containing higher numbers of contributing properties than that further south.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the East Atlanta Historic District include the highest concentration of intact and contiguous properties within the neighborhood, reflective of our period of significance (1890-1967).

13b. Explain the choice of boundaries according to one or more of the following rationales. Explain all that apply:

- Intact historic boundaries of the district from principal historic period;
- Concentration of significant historic resources (the boundaries reflect the contiguous historic resources);
- Political or current legal boundaries
- Natural topographic features (ridges, valleys, rivers, creeks, and forests);
- Visual barriers or a change in historic character or land use (new construction, highways, or development of a different character); and/or
- Other; explain:

With the completion of I-20, the neighborhood was redefined by this artificial northern boundary, which is bordered by wall just north of McPherson Avenue (Photo #294).

Moreland defines the edge of the western boundary and separates East Atlanta from the Ormewood Park neighborhood. Moreland Avenue is a major thoroughfare through East Atlanta that was present during the District's period of significance. Today Moreland Avenue is comprised of various commercial and residential properties (Photo #295).

The District's southern boundary comprises the furthest intact and contributing residential, commercial and community landmark buildings built within the period of significance (1890-1967). The area beyond the boundary contains a higher number of non-contributing properties, and has generally seen more non-historic development and redevelopment than those areas within the southern boundary.

The southern boundary begins along Moreland Avenue, just south of lots lining Beechview Drive SE. It then runs east, towards the recently demolished Skyhaven Elementary School (Photo #296). On the west side of Shadowridge Drive, opposite the demolished school property, is a grouping of non-contributing residences (Photo #297). The southern boundary continues east, including properties on Cloverdale Drive SE, Elmhurst Circle SE, and Orange Blossom Terrace SE, where contributing Ranch houses comprise the bulk of the housing stock, such as 1283 & 1295 Elmhurst Circle (Photo #298). This boundary excludes streets with a majority of non-contributing resources, such as 1308 Sargent Avenue and adjacent properties (Photo #299). The southern boundary then dips to the south to include properties on Bouldercrest Drive SE and Fayetteville Road SE.

The eastern boundary is drawn generally adjacent to I-20 along various streets, excluding areas with higher concentrations of non-contributing properties or recent development. Examples of non-contributing properties excluded by the eastern boundary include Marshalls Landing development, pictured here at 2142 and 2134 Marshalls Lane (Photo #300). Within the eastern boundary are contributing American Small, such as 1874 Flat Shoals Road (Photo #301). The eastern boundary continues north encompassing additional contributing resources such as the Historic Sylvester Cemetery (Photo #302), while excluding new construction and future development projects (Photo #303) along Nash Avenue, including 1960 and 1964 Nash Avenue (Photo #304). The eastern boundary terminates along Clifton Street, hitting I-20 and the northern boundary. This section of the boundary encompasses adjacent resources along Clifton Street, including 417 and 411 Clifton Street (Photo #305).

13c. If applicable, discuss alternative boundaries or uncertain boundaries and identify areas where assistance in defining boundaries is needed:

The suggested District boundary is based on formal and informal boundary lines along the north, east and west sides of the historic neighborhood. These boundaries generally conform to the community's current understanding of its location and extent. The southern boundary, however, less absolute. Platting and house construction continued in the 1960s well past our stated southern boundary, and many of these houses are extant and retain integrity. However, for the purposes of the NRHP, the boundaries of a historic district cannot extend indefinitely and must be defensible. While we believe that our current southern boundary is defensible, its exact placement should be determined by HPD in consultation with members of the community.

13d. Describe how the area outside the district boundaries is generally different than the area within the district and include representative photographs:

- N/A

Make sure the boundary description coincides with the boundaries marked on the map(s).

SECTION 3

HISTORY

Provide a written history of the district to be nominated. The history of the district should be straightforward and factual.

The history is comprised of four separate but interrelated themes: (1) the physical development of the district, (2) the uses of the properties within the district, (3) the people associated with the district, and (4) events and activities that took place there.

For additional guidance in documenting the history of the district, refer to Section 6 “Additional Guidelines.”

A. Summary of Historical Facts

1. Original owner(s) or developer(s) of the district, if applicable:

- Thomas Simmons was granted 202.5 acres in the land lottery in 1834-35 and this tract contains the area that would become known as East Atlanta.

2. Subsequent developers of the district, if applicable:

- **Undated.** New Town of East Atlanta Plat Advertisement – The undated G.W. Adair plat displays a proposed East Atlanta subdivision with 325 lots. This proposed subdivision was bounded by Ormewood Avenue to the west, May Avenue to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and McPherson Avenue to the north, except for the northwest corner where the land lots along Flat Shoals Avenue intersect the street. Twenty-eight parcels were delineated north of this intersection, where Flat Shoals Avenue intersects Line (now Moreland) Avenue, along both sides of the street. Eleven parcels were mapped on the west side and 17 parcels on the east side. Much of the land area covered in this plat became the McPherson Park Subdivision. Some of the lots were developed as shown, however some of the land lots depicted, particularly on the west of this plat, were not developed in the same configuration as indicated here. (Figure #24).
- **1890.** The McPherson Park Subdivision was developed by G.W. Adair in 1890 and included 103 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, Welham (now Glenwood) Avenue to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and McPherson Avenue to the north (Figure #27).
- **1911.** The G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut in 1911 and included eight parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, McPherson Avenue to the south, Haas Avenue to the east, and was originally bounded by Langley Street to the north. With the construction of Interstate-20 in the early 1960s, the northern boundary of this subdivision changed from Langley Street to I-20. Trilby Street SE bisects the parcel from north to south separating two parcels on the west from the remaining six parcels on the east side (Figure #28).
- **1912.** The Julia Van Epps Subdivision was developed by the estate of Julia Van Epps in 1912 and included 46 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, Milton Place to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and Van Epps Avenue to the north (Figure #29).
- **1915.** The J.W. McWilliams Estate was established in 1915 by members of the deceased’s family, who developed the McWilliams Estate tract until the mid-twentieth century. This tract includes 14 parcels, including two parcels located at the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue that were set aside for commercial use. This tract is bounded by Moreland Avenue to

the west, Glenwood Avenue to the south, Flat Shoals Avenue to the east and Metropolitan Avenue to the north (Figure #30).

- **1922.** The Brownwood Park Subdivision was developed by the Joseph E. Brown Company in 1922 and included 238 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, Gracewood Avenue SE to the south, Gresham Avenue SE to the east, and Portland Avenue to the north (Figure #31).
- **1920s.** The Newton St. John Subdivision was developed by J.B. Jackson primarily from the 1920s to 1940s and includes 38 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue on the west, Newton Avenue SE on the south, Blake Avenue SE on the east and May Avenue SE on the north (Figure #32).
- **1928.** The C.C. Murphy Subdivision was developed by an unknown individual in 1928 and includes 292 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Cloverdale Drive to the west, Confederate Avenue (now Wainwright Drive) to the south, E. McDonough Road (now Bouldercrest Drive) to the east, and Flat Shoals Avenue to the north (Figure #33).
- **1939.** The Cloverlands Subdivision was developed in 1939 by the owner, J.D. Corley and includes 11 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Fayetteville Road to the north and west, Unit 3 of the Bouldercrest Subdivision to the south, Unit 1 of the Charleston Pointe Subdivision to the east (Figure #34).
- **1941.** The G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed by G.W. Marbut in 1941 and includes 44 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Pasley Avenue SE on the west, Newton Avenue SE on the south, Denton Drive (now Maynard Terrace) on the east, and Glenwood Avenue on the north (Figure #35).
- **1941.** The Stonybrook Park Subdivision was developed in 1941 by the owner, W.A. Ozmer and includes 72 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Moreland Avenue to the west, Beechview Drive to the south, Stonybrook Drive to the east, and the Moreland Estates Subdivision to the north (Figure #36).
- **1946.** The Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 1, was developed in 1946 and includes 33 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the north, Clifton Road SE to the west, Flat Shoals Road SE to the south and Marshalls Lane SE to the east. The plat map notes a C.R. Roberts, who is listed as surveyor on the Eastwood Subdivision plat map (figure #37).
- **1946.** The T.H. Crowe Subdivision was developed in 1946 by the owners, Thomas H. Crowe and his wife, Cornelia Pierce Crowe, and includes 7 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Bradley Avenue to the west, Wainwright Drive to the south, Bouldercrest Drive to the east and Lochland Road to the north (Figure #38).
- **1946.** The Alexander & Tatum Subdivision was developed in 1946 and includes 97 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Cloverdale Drive to the west, Wainwright Drive to the south, Bouldercrest Drive to the east, and Short Street to the north (Figure #39).
- **1947.** The D.P. & G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut in 1947 and includes 38 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Maynard Terrace SE on the west, Van Vleck Avenue SE on the south, Ora Avenue SE on the east which includes four non-associated parcels on the east end of the block across from the intersection of Clifton Road, and Newton Avenue SE on the north (Figure #40).
- **1947.** The Bouldercrest Subdivision, Unit 1, owned by Bouldercrest, Inc. was developed in 1947 by E.H. Sims, the company President and includes 37 parcels. This subdivision abuts commercial parcels to the north and west, Cecilia Drive to the south, and Bouldercrest Units 2 and 3 to the east (Figure #41).
- **1949.** The Eastwood Subdivision Unit 1 was developed in 1949 and includes 192 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue to the west, Edgemore Drive to the south, Cloverdale Drive to the east, and Ormewood Avenue to the north (Figure #42).

- **1949.** The Lona Heights Subdivision was developed in 1949 by the owner the property owner, named Martin, with 16 parcels. An interior street was named Martin Road (now Lochland Road). This subdivision is bounded by Bradley Avenue to the west, Wainwright Drive to the south, Bouldercrest Drive to the east, and Willow Place to the north (Figure #43).
- **1950.** The Eastwood Subdivision Unit 2 was developed in 1950 and includes 4 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Oakfield Drive SE to the south, Stokeswood Avenue SE to the east, and Ormewood Avenue to the north (Figure #44).
- **1951.** The Flat Shoals Heights Unit 2 Subdivision was developed in 1951 and includes 37 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Clifton Road to the west, Flat Shoals Road to the south, Hillburn Drive SE to the east, and Rockland Drive to the north (Figure #45).
- **1954.** The Moreland Estates Subdivision was developed by Watts & Browning in 1954 and includes 39 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, abuts Stonybrook Park Subdivision to the south, Gresham Avenue to the east, and Gracewood Avenue to the north (Figure #46).
- **1961.** The Eastwood Forest Subdivision was developed by G.W. Adair in 1961 and includes 25 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Edgemore Drive to the west, abuts a commercial parcel to the south, Cloverdale drive to the east, and Greenleaf Road to the north (Figure #47).
- **1961.** The East Village Flats Condominium complex was developed in 1961 and includes 12 parcels. The developer for this tract is unknown, but the owner of the property is listed as B. Auerbach on the land plat. This subdivision is bounded by Stokeswood Avenue to the west, Newton Avenue to the south, Flat Shoals Avenue to the east, and Glenwood Avenue to the north (Figure #48).

3. In general, the original use(s) of properties in the district (give dates):

- Agricultural and Residential (pre-1860)

4. In general, the subsequent use(s) of properties in the district (give dates):

- Agricultural (pre-1860-ca. 1940s), Residential (ca. 1880-present), Commercial (1883-present), Religious (ca. 1876-present), and Community (ca. 1900-present)

5. In general, current use(s) of the properties:

- Residential (ca. 1880-present), Commercial (1883-present), Religious (ca. 1876-present), and Community (ca. 1900-present)

6. Architects, engineers, builders, contractors, landscape architects, gardeners, and/or other artisans and craftsmen associated with the design of the development or historic resources within the district:

If an architect(s) or engineer(s) designed historic resources in the district, provide the location and a description of these resources.

- Madison Theater (1927 – 496 Flat Shoals Avenue) Daniell & Beutell, architects
- Peterson Elementary School (1957 - 1757 Mary Dell Road) George Blau and Morris Hall, architects
- Hugh O. Burgess Elementary School (ca. 1952 - 480 Clifton Street) Barili & Humphreys, architects; demolished in 2004
- East Atlanta High School (later Thurgood Marshall Middle School) (1958 - 1920 Mary Dell Drive) Romulus H. Thompson of Thompson & Hancock, architects
- J.C. Murphy Junior High School (later Murphy High School, later Alonzo A. Crim High School/Open Campus High School) (1940 - 256 Clifton Street SE) Barili & Humphreys, architects

- East Atlanta Branch library building (1949 - 457 Flat Shoals Avenue) Clement J. Ford, architect; Central Construction Company, builder

7. Date(s) of development and source(s) used to determine date:

- 1890 – 1967
- Census records, Sanborn maps, plat maps, historical newspaper articles, East Atlanta written histories, *East Atlanta News* articles, oral histories, city directories, state archive photos

8. Significant persons associated with the district; summary or brief account for their significance; dates of association with the district or a property or properties within the district:

- **General James B. McPherson**—Born in 1828 in Clyde, Ohio, McPherson was the second-highest ranking Union officer killed in the Civil War. McPherson began the war as a lieutenant colonel serving under General U.S. Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. By 1862, McPherson was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was given command of a force that assisted General William Rosecrans in Mississippi. In 1864, McPherson was in command of troops assisting General William T. Sherman during the Atlanta Campaign. McPherson was killed during the Battle of Atlanta on the of August 22, 1864, purportedly near the site of the McPherson Monument located at the intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues in the East Atlanta Historic District.¹
- **Governor Joseph E. Brown**—Born in 1821 in South Carolina, Brown was a prosperous lawyer and businessman in Georgia in the years before the Civil War. He was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1849, was appointed a state circuit judge in 1855, and won the gubernatorial election in 1857. He served as Georgia’s governor until 1865 when he was arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C. He was paroled during the Johnson Administration and fully pardoned in September 1865. Brown owned property in the area that would become East Atlanta and after his death in 1894 some of that property was subdivided by his heirs to create Brownwood Park. Additional acreage was sold to the East Atlanta Baptist (later Moreland Avenue Baptist, now First Iconium Baptist) Church by the Brown estate in 1902 at 542 Moreland Avenue.
- **Reverend Sam Stinson**—Stinson was the first pastor of a small African American church congregation established in 1876 called the Traveler’s Rest Baptist Church. This church was established with the assistance of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta.²
- **John William Zuber**—Born in 1867 in New York to German immigrants, Zuber moved with his family to Atlanta in 1871. The reason for this move south is unclear, but his father was a Union veteran and a veteran of the Battle of Atlanta. Zuber became a successful lumber magnate and owned the J. W. Zuber Wholesale Lumber Company that operated in both Georgia and Florida.³ In 1892, Zuber purchased 37 acres along Flat Shoals Road in the area that would become East Atlanta in 1892. In 1904, Zuber married Gertie Rogers and began building a large, Neoclassical house on the property he owned along Flat Shoals Road. Construction was complete by the end of 1906 and the couple reportedly moved in on January 5, 1907.⁴ This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹ Bonds, Russell S. *War Like the Thunderbolt: The Battle and Burning of Atlanta*. (Yardley, Pennsylvania: Westholme Publishing, 2010).

² The House of Hope Atlanta (Greater Traveler’s Baptist Church) Story. “Dates of Our Story.” Provided by the House of Hope Atlanta. 28 March 2017. Attachment #1.

³ Crawford, Rebecca, “The Historic Zuber-Jarrell House.” *Times of DeKalb*. DeKalb History Center. Summer 2010. Volume 4, Issue 3.

⁴ National Park Service. “Zuber-Jarrell House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.” U.S. Department of the Interior, September 5, 1997.

- **Ebenezer Augustus (E.A.) Minor**—in 1887, Minor co-founded the Marbut & Minor General Mercantile Store in the area that would become East Atlanta Village with Luther Marbut. He also served as president and director of the East Atlanta Bank founded in 1911 and the E.A. Minor (East Atlanta) Masonic Lodge was named in his honor.⁵
- **Luther Marbut**—Marbut was originally from Lithonia, Georgia,⁶ and co-founded the Marbut & Minor General Store with E.A. Minor in 1887. Luther Marbut and the Marbut family owned a significant amount of land in and around the District. He subdivided a portion of his property in 1911 in the northern, gridded section of the district, and his estate subdivided an additional portion of his property in the District in 1941 and 1947.
- **John William (J.W.) McWilliams**—In 1883, McWilliams established a general mercantile store near the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues. He also held a significant amount of property in the District, and in 1915 he subdivided a portion of it located near the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues for commercial use. His estate further subdivided portions of the McWilliams property in 1941.
- **J.R. Williams**—J.R. Williams and his brother H.R. Williams established Williams Brothers Lumber Company in 1922 with a main office, lumberyard, and showroom located at 934 Glenwood Avenue, SE (outside the district). The business served the building needs, including but not limited to concrete and roof trusses, of the East Atlanta neighborhood and the city of Atlanta and surrounding counties. Williams Brothers notably provided building materials for the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant in Hapeville and Grady Memorial Hospital, according to a 1962 newspaper article. J.R. Williams resided at 609 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE inside the district and was a member of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM and served as president of the East Atlanta Exchange Club. Williams died in 1954. The Williams house located at 609 Flat Shoals Avenue is no longer extant.
- **Horace G. Lanford**—Horace G. Lanford was the founder and editor of the *East Atlanta News*, a free weekly newsletter highlighting community news and business advertisements in the East Atlanta and Ormewood Park neighborhoods. Publication of the *East Atlanta News* began in 1934 and Lanford died in December 1954. It is unknown how long after Lanford died that the newsletter continued publication. Lanford was also a member of the East Atlanta Exchange Club and the East Atlanta Businessman's Association.⁷

9. **Significant events or activities associated with the district**, if different from routine historical functions; summary or brief account of their significance; dates of these events or activities:

- N/A

B. Name of the District

1. List all names by which the district is and has been known, and indicate the period of time known by each name (the preferred historic name should appear in Section 1, number 1)

- East Atlanta
- East Atlanta Village (commercial area at intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues), also known as "E.A.V."

2. Explain the origin or meaning of each name (such as original owner or developer; significant persons or events associated with the district; original or subsequent uses of the district; location/address;

⁵ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 38.

⁶ Garrett, Franklin. *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of its People and Events, 1880s-1930s*. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1954).

⁷ "H.G. Lanford Editor of News Dies Dec. 7." *East Atlanta News*. Volume 19; Number 49. 9 December 1954.

innovative, unusual or distinctive characteristics of the district; and/or accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional name). **NOTE:** The National Register lists districts by their historic names or by location.

- The name “East Atlanta” refers to the district’s geographic location on the eastern side of the City of Atlanta. Today, only a portion of the District is located in the limits of the City of Atlanta, but the District’s proximity to Atlanta contributes to its identity, first as a streetcar suburb, and later as an automobile suburb.

C. History of the District

Provide a written history of the district. The history is an account of how the district developed, how properties were used within the district, and explains the significance of the people and events associated with the district from the beginning of the district’s history through the present day.

The history should be a concise, factual account of the history and development of the district, from its origins to the present time. Refer to the overall layout, buildings, structures, and landscape features of the district as appropriate.

- It should include important persons associated with the district, including how they are important to the district’s development or history.
- It should document important events and activities associated with the district.
- It should document the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings and other structures, the development of landscaping, and any major changes to the district over time, with specific attention to extant buildings, structures, and landscape features.
- It should include biographical information for architects, engineers, builders, contractors, landscape architects, gardeners, and/or other artisans and craftsmen (if known). The biographical information should include birth and death dates, where practiced and when, name of firm or business, examples of other designs, etc.

Historical information should be presented chronologically and organized by major historical periods or eras associated with the district. Emphasis should be placed on the periods of time when the district achieved its historic significance and from which extant buildings and structures date. Specific dates should be provided whenever possible. Refer to people by their full names and provide at least basic biographical information (e.g., birth and death dates, spouses, occupations). Be sure to discuss the history of the district during the mid-20th century as this time period is now historic.

When mentioning buildings, structures, and landscape or other physical features, be sure to indicate whether or not they still exist in the district and, if not, what happened to them.

Footnotes or endnotes are not required although they may be used. However, it is recommended that you indicate in some way (for example, a parenthetical expression or an explanation right in the text) the sources of information you used to obtain specific critical information about the district’s history. For example, if the construction date of houses in the district are not known precisely, indicate the sources of information or the reasoning that you have used to arrive at an approximate date. Conversely, if the date of construction of a building is well documented, in a building permit or family records, then indicate that as well.

Be sure to indicate "up front" which aspects of the district’s history are well documented, which are legends, traditions, or myths, and which are your interpretations. If some aspect of the district’s history cannot be documented, indicate this as well.

BE SURE TO READ SECTION 6, ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES, AND “WRITING THE HISTORY OF YOUR COMMUNITY” BY KENNETH H. THOMAS, JR. (at www.georgiashpo.org or available from HPD) FOR SUGGESTIONS OF THE TYPE OF INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN THE HISTORY.

Early History and Antebellum Period (Prehistory-1861)

The area that is now the East Atlanta Historic District was occupied for hundreds of years before the Period of Significance. Before white settlers arrived in the 1820s, this area was occupied by the Creek Nation, descendants of the Mississippian culture (900 BCE – 1500 CE). The main northwest-southeast artery in East Atlanta is Flat Shoals Avenue/Road, which was formerly known as the Sandtown Trail and then Leggetts Avenue. The Sandtown Trail was used by the Creeks as a major trade route between the Chattahoochee River and the Georgia coast.⁸ The Creeks, under pressure from the United States government, ceded the land that would become DeKalb County in the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1821. The Creeks were forcibly removed from the area shortly thereafter, and beginning in 1822, the land was surveyed, divided, and distributed to white settlers through a land lottery. Each land lot consisted of 202.5 acres and could be claimed for a \$19 fee.⁹

In 1834-35, Thomas Simmons was granted 202.5 acres by the State of Georgia in the land lottery. This acreage contains most of present-day East Atlanta. Simmons moved to this tract of land, and by 1837, had both grist and saw mills in operation along Sugar Creek.¹⁰ The exact locations of these mills are unknown, however because the mills were located on Sugar Creek they were likely located outside the district boundary. These mills were the extent of commercial and industrial development in the area until the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Most of the District was used for agriculture or remained undeveloped and forested.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The East Atlanta area was the site of a crucial battle during the Civil War. On July 22, 1864, during a critical period in the Civil War, the Battle of Atlanta was fought along the current route of Flat Shoals Avenue/Road in the area that would become East Atlanta. In fact, the modern junction of Moreland Avenue and Interstate 20 was the epicenter of this one day battle between forces commanded by Union General William Tecumseh Sherman, who sought to capture Atlanta, and Confederate General John Bell Hood, who fought to defend it. Two important figures, Union General James “Birdseye” McPherson and Confederate General William H.T. Walker, were killed during the battle. By the end of the nineteenth century, both men were honored with monuments erected to their memory near the approximate location of their deaths in East Atlanta. The monument to General McPherson was erected in September 1877 and is still in place at the intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues, just south of present-day Interstate 20 and inside the District.¹¹ The monument to General Walker was originally placed on a small parcel of land west of Clifton Street¹², the exact location of which is unknown, and was moved to its current location at the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Wilkinson Drive in 1938. The Walker Monument is located east of Interstate 20 and outside the District. The Battle of Atlanta and General Sherman’s subsequent “March to the Sea” were decisive victories for the Union army that hastened the end of the Civil War in April 1865.

⁸ Lee, Connor, “Help Sylvester Cemetery,” *History Atlanta*. Last modified March 25, 2014, <http://historyatlanta.com/help-sylvester-cemetery/>. 25 March 2014.

⁹ National Park Service. “Kirkwood National Register of Historic Places District Nomination Form.” U.S. Department of the Interior. Accessed February, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset?assetID=ff7c0f8b-f3ec-49fe-bc8f-fe8c6af9c5a2>, 22.

¹⁰ Lee, Connor. “Help Sylvester Cemetery.” History Atlanta website. <http://historyatlanta.com/help-sylvester-cemetery/>. 25 March 2014. Accessed 20 February 2017.

¹¹ Ibid. 26.

¹² Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. “Images of America: East Atlanta.” (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 34.

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Despite the political turmoil in the state in late 1865, the business leaders in the City of Atlanta were ready to embrace the opportunity to get back to business. According to historian Wendy Venet, “Atlanta was aided by the conscious decision not to fight federal Reconstruction policies. The city decided the best way was to cooperate rather than fight.”¹³ Atlanta was a prosperous transportation center in the years before and during the war and the city’s business elites were eager for Atlanta to return to its former economic glory. Atlanta would not extend its city limits to encompass any part of the area that would become East Atlanta until 1909, but decisions made by Atlanta government officials and businessmen related to commerce and transportation in the late nineteenth century would lay the groundwork for both the commercial and residential development of the District in later decades.

By 1866, less than a year after the end of the war, the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta were beginning the process of rebuilding the economy of Atlanta. In February, the Atlanta Street Railroad Company was incorporated by the Georgia General Assembly, but no streetcars were built in Atlanta for several more years.¹⁴ In 1871, George W. Adair and Richard Peters purchased the Atlanta Street Railroad Company and renamed it the Atlanta Street Railway Company. They built the first streetcar line in Atlanta along Peachtree Street (formerly Whitehall Street). Several more lines were built by the company and were in operation in the city by 1874. The financial panic of 1873 curtailed streetcar line expansion, but by the 1880s, there were several more streetcar companies in operation in Atlanta.¹⁵ However, none of these early streetcar lines extended as far east as the area that would become East Atlanta in the 1870s.

The area that would become East Atlanta during the 1870s was still a sparsely populated, agricultural area. The majority of that population was white, but in 1876 an African American church, Traveler’s Rest Baptist Church, was established in a house along Flat Shoals Avenue that had served as a traveler’s rest stop along this thoroughfare in the years during and after the Civil War (Attachment #1).¹⁶ The church was established with the assistance of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta and its first pastor was Reverend Sam Stinson.¹⁷ The Traveler’s Rest congregation remained in this location on Flat Shoals Avenue until the church/house burned in 1920. Shortly thereafter, East Atlanta businessmen banded together to purchase the church and cemetery properties from the congregation.¹⁸ The congregation moved to a new location on Mayson Avenue north of present-day Interstate-20, which is outside of the district’s boundary.¹⁹ While the church and cemetery are no longer extant in the district, the establishment of the congregation in the 1870s indicates the existence of a small African American population in the area that persisted into the early twentieth century. According to 1910 census records, there were approximately 100 African Americans residing in the District, mainly in areas along Glenwood Avenue, Flat Shoals Road, and south Moreland Avenue.²⁰ By 1930, after the Traveler’s Rest

¹³ Pendered, David. “After Civil War, Atlanta’s Leaders Were Ready to Return to Business, says Upcoming Speaker at History Center.” *Saporta Report* website. 21 May 2014. <http://saportareport.com/after-civil-war-atlantas-leaders-were-ready-to-get-back-to-business-author-says/>. Accessed 22 March 2017.

¹⁴ Storey, Steve, “Streetcars in Atlanta.” *Georgia’s Railroad History & Heritage*. Last modified 2015, accessed February, 2017, <http://railga.com/oddend/streetrail/atlantastr.html>, 1.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ The House of Hope Atlanta (Greater Traveler’s Baptist Church) Story. “Dates of Our Story.” Provided by the House of Hope Atlanta. March 28, 2017. Attachment #1.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 50.

¹⁹ The House of Hope Atlanta (Greater Traveler’s Baptist Church) Story. “Dates of Our Story.” Provided by the House of Hope Atlanta. March 28, 2017. (Attachment #1)

²⁰ United States Census Bureau. “1910 DeKalb County, Georgia, East Atlanta District.” Accessed March, 2017, <https://www.ancestry.com/>. Accessed March, 2017.

Congregation moved the church to Mayson Avenue, the African American population dropped to around 80 residents.²¹

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century (1877-1945)

A number of developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century changed the population and landscape of East Atlanta from a small, primarily rural community of scattered white and black residents to a thriving suburb of Atlanta. The following section details the growth of streetcar lines, commercial businesses, residential houses and subdivisions, schools, churches, and institutional organizations, city services, and annexation by the City of Atlanta.

Streetcar Lines

The major impetus for both commercial and residential growth in the area that would become East Atlanta occurred in 1883 with the establishment of horse and a mule-drawn streetcar service by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.²² The Soldiers Home Line, so called because it terminated at the Confederate Soldier's Home located outside the District on East Confederate Avenue, travelled south along Moreland Avenue and provided streetcar access to those living and working along Moreland Avenue, and businesses and residences that would eventually be established east of Moreland Avenue along Flat Shoals Avenue.²³ The Soldier's Home Line, which branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line that traveled along present-day Memorial Drive, connected the Moreland Avenue corridor and the area that would become East Atlanta to downtown Atlanta (Figure #26).²⁴ With the installation of streetcar access to Atlanta, the opportunity for residential and commercial growth in the area boomed.

In 1887, steam-powered "dummy" streetcars replaced the horse and mule-drawn cars on the Soldier's Home line.²⁵ A steam dummy was a streetcar powered by a steam engine that burned coal for fuel. The dummies resembled a railroad passenger coach and ran along rails that were embedded in city streets.²⁶ The proximity and affordability of the streetcar line allowed merchants and businessmen who worked in downtown Atlanta to buy or build houses in East Atlanta and commute to work each day.

In 1891, Atlanta businessman Joel Hurt, developer of the streetcar suburb of Inman Park, began to consolidate streetcar companies in Atlanta by purchasing the Atlanta Street Railway Company along with the West End and the Gate City lines. In 1892, Hurt added the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which the Soldier's Home line in East Atlanta was a part, to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company. By 1894, 44 miles of streetcar line in Atlanta had been converted from horse/mule-drawn or steam-powered cars to electric-powered cars. The Soldier's Home line, however, remained a steam dummy line for several more years. In 1899, the Atlanta Railway & Power Company controlled the Soldier's Home line and converted it to an electric streetcar line, which was in operation until 1901.²⁷

²¹ United States Census Bureau. "1930 DeKalb County, Georgia, East Atlanta District." *Ancestry.com*. Accessed March, 2017. <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

²² Storey, Steve, "Streetcars in Atlanta." *Georgia's Railroad History & Heritage*. Accessed February, 2017, <http://railga.com/oddend/streetrail/atlantastr.html>. 8.

²³ City of Atlanta. East Atlanta Village Study. Department of Planning, Development and Neighborhood Conservation, Bureau of Planning, East Atlanta Village Task Force. July, 2000. Accessed February, 2017, <http://www.atlantaga.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3066>

²⁴ Georgia Railway & Electric Company. "Atlanta, GA." Map published November, 1902. Figure #26.

²⁵ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 28.

²⁶ Rabinowitz, Howard N. "Southern Race Relations." *Race, Ethnicity, and Urbanization: Selected Essays*. (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1994), 157.

²⁷ New South Associates. "Historic Streetcar System in Georgia." Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation.

In 1902, the Georgia Railway & Electric Company took over the line and expanded it past the Soldier's Home on East Confederate Avenue to the U.S. Penitentiary further south at 601 McDonough Boulevard.

By 1940, on the eve of the United States' entry into World War II, East Atlanta still maintained the main trolley line along Moreland Avenue, but had also added a feeder bus line that snaked its way through the residential streets of the neighborhood.

Commercial Development

In 1883, J.W. McWilliams opened the first general mercantile store in what would become the commercial area of East Atlanta called East Atlanta Village, just north of the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood (formerly Welham) Avenues (Figure #13) and the establishment of a nascent commercial node in this location provided the basis for future commercial development at this important intersection. The McWilliams store sold groceries, general merchandise, stock feed, and hardware. The first post office and telephone switchboard in East Atlanta operated out of the McWilliams Store.

Soon thereafter, Luther Marbut and Ebenezer Minor opened a second general mercantile store at 500 now 514 Flat Shoals Avenue on the northeast corner of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues across the street from J.W. McWilliams' store (Figure #14) (Attachment #2).²⁸ The dry goods store, which offered tailoring for skirts and suits along with millinery services, was located in the Flat Shoals building, and a second Marbut & Minor location that offered groceries was opened later at 911 Glenwood Avenue (outside the District boundaries). With the addition of this second location, Marbut & Minor grew into the second largest grocery store in the South. Marbut & Minor also offered delivery by horse-drawn wagon. Both the McWilliams and Marbut & Minor stores remained in business in the East Atlanta Village through early 1930s. The McWilliams building on Flat Shoals is no longer extant, but the former Marbut & Minor building located at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue SE was converted to a Piggly Wiggly grocery store in 1932, to a Trust Company of Georgia bank branch by the 1950s, and is currently a SunTrust Bank branch.

Commercial development began in East Atlanta with the extension of streetcar service to the area in 1883, but surged when the City of Atlanta annexed the first section of the district in 1909. Dr. Carlton Crabill opened The East Atlanta Pharmacy in 1909 on the corner of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue. In the 1911 city directory the address of the pharmacy was listed as 503 Leggett [a.k.a. Flat Shoals] Avenue; in 1914 the address was listed as 507 Flat Shoals Avenue. The pharmacy offered compounded medicines and sarsaparilla drinks.²⁹ The East Atlanta Market (498 Flat Shoals Avenue SE) opened in 1910. The proprietor, W.B. Owens, not only sold retail meat, but also operated a restaurant and lunch counter. The *Atlanta Constitution* reported that the market had one of the "largest and handsomest refrigerators in the country."³⁰ Owens also made lard on the premises and ground sausages.

An excellent example of the confidence of investors in the economic potential of East Atlanta was the opening in 1911 of the East Atlanta Bank (520 Flat Shoals Avenue) located at the southeast corner of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues (Figures #15-17).³¹ This building is now referred to as the "East Atlanta Flatiron Building." The East Atlanta Bank was the first bank in the area and crowds surrounded the building on opening day to participate in the festivities (Attachment #3).³² The bank's founders knew

²⁸ "East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County." *Atlanta Constitution*. 21 November 1937. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. p. 6C. Attachment #2.

²⁹ Bryant, Henry and VanCronkhite, Katina. "Images of America: East Atlanta." Arcadia Publishing. Charleston, SC. 2014. p. 36.

³⁰ Ibid. p. 54.

³¹ Ibid.

³² "East Atlanta Bank Open for Business." *Atlanta Constitution*. 16 March 1911. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. p. 3. Attachment #3.

there was a market for their services in East Atlanta as local farmers often traveled to Atlanta banks to obtain feed and seed loans. The East Atlanta Bank was able to offer feed and seed loans to farmers at reasonable rates locally.³³ This bank, now the Flatiron building, was the backbone of the commercial district of East Atlanta for decades.

The East Atlanta Barbershop (505 Flat Shoals Avenue) opened in 1913 offering barber services to local men. By 1916 the commercial node, locally referred to as the Village, consisted of a pharmacy, a grain store, a hardware store, the two grocers, and a meat market. By 1920 the number of businesses had doubled with the addition of an auto garage, a shoe repair store, four physicians, and a clothes cleaner.³⁴

In 1925 the commercial district continued growing with the addition of an A&P grocery store at 476 Flat Shoals Ave SE and Owens & Sprayberry Meat Market (also known as East Atlanta Market) at 498 Flat Shoals Ave SE. Additional businesses in the Village included Atlanta Ice & Coal (507 Flat Shoals Ave SE), the Floyd Brothers cabinet makers (519 Flat Shoals Ave SE), and McKinney Blacksmiths (589 Flat Shoals).³⁵

In July 1927 the Madison Theater opened at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue and provided entertainment to the residents of East Atlanta through 1970. The building was designed by Daniell & Beutell, architects, in an eclectic style with Moorish elements. The theatre had over 600 seats, a \$5,000 pipe organ, and cost \$100,000 to construct. Advertisements for the theatre promised the utmost comfort to patrons.³⁶ The interior featured two balconies in the “Florentine style” and “a refrigerating system [that makes] the interior cool and refreshing, even in the hottest weather”³⁷

Charlie Everitt began his grocery career at Marbut & Minor in 1906. He opened his own grocery store at the southwest corner of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue (1283 Glenwood Avenue) and according to the City of Atlanta directory was doing business in that location in 1934. Everitt was well known for offering generous credit policies to patrons during the Depression.

By 1932, however, the Great Depression had begun to take its toll on the commercial businesses of East Atlanta. Marbut & Minor, a retail institution in the neighborhood, dissolved and sold its holdings after founder Luther Marbut died (Attachment #2).³⁸ In April 1932³⁹, Piggly Wiggly, a grocery store chain headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, opened a store in the former Marbut & Minor building on Flat Shoals Avenue (Figure #17).⁴⁰ The Piggly Wiggly business model was a departure from the typical grocery shopping experience of most East Atlanta residents. Piggly Wiggly offered shopping carts, open

³³ Ibid. p. 32.

³⁴ U.S. City Directories. Indexed database and digital images. [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). <http://www.ancestry.com>. Atlanta, Georgia. City Directory. 1920. Accessed April 17, 2017.

³⁵ U.S. City Directories. Indexed database and digital images. [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). <http://www.ancestry.com>. Atlanta, Georgia. City Directory. 1925. Accessed April 17, 2017.

³⁶ Ibid. p. 63.

³⁷ CROWDS THROG MADISON THEATER ON OPENING NIGHT. (1927, Jul 03). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-1945) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/500027398?accountid=11226>. Accessed 27 June 2017.

³⁸ “East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County.” *Atlanta Constitution*. 21 November 1937. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. p. 6C. Attachment #2.

³⁹ “Mammoth Piggly Wiggly Store Opens Today.” *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-1945), April 9, 1932. <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/501383427?accountid=11226>. Accessed 7 September 2017.

⁴⁰ Bryant, Henry and VanCronkhite, Katina. “Images of America: East Atlanta.” Arcadia Publishing. Charleston, SC. 2014. p. 53.

shelving, and did not provide store clerks to shop for customers. It was the first modern, self-service grocery store chain in the United States.⁴¹

Residential Development

Before the 1880s, the East Atlanta area contained scattered homes and farms, but with the arrival of the Soldier's Home Line and J.W. McWilliams general store, both in 1883, the community began to take shape. The earliest extant residences in the district are located along Metropolitan, McPherson, and Haas Avenues. Multiple examples of Queen Anne House types, popular in Georgia from 1880 until 1900, can be found along Metropolitan (Photo #282) and Haas Avenues and these appear to be some of the oldest in the neighborhood. Smaller cottages, including 1332, 1336, and 1397 Metropolitan Avenue and the Zuber-Jarrell House appear to be part of the initial extant residential development of the District, pre-1910.

The most prominent private residence in the District is the Zuber-Jarrell House located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE. John William Zuber was born on May 10, 1867 in New York to German immigrant parents and his father, a Union veteran of the Battle of Atlanta, moved the family from New York to Atlanta in 1871. John William Zuber owned the successful J. W. Zuber Wholesale Lumber Company⁴² and in 1892 Zuber purchased 37 acres along Flat Shoals Road in the area that would become East Atlanta. In 1904, Zuber married Gertie Rogers and began building a large, Neoclassical house on the property he owned along Flat Shoals Road. Construction was complete by the end of 1906 and the couple reportedly moved in on January 5, 1907. Their first child, William J. Zuber, was born approximately one year later. The Zuber's had three more children: a daughter, Jane, in 1909, and twin daughters Elizabeth and Barbara in 1917. The house was sold for the first time at some point in the 1920s and changed hands at least once more before the end of the 1930s. In the 1930s, John Jarrell, an engineer for the Southern Railroad, purchased the house and property. Jarrell married Martha Mitchell in 1954 and moved his family to the house in East Atlanta shortly thereafter.⁴³ This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (Photo #290). The property was sold in 2003 by the Jarrell family and purchased by the current owner, Jennifer Murray.

By 1900, this early phase of residential development included houses built primarily along McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues in the northwest section of the district. Residential development continued in this area and expanded east by 1920 along Haas, Patterson, Monument, and Eastside Avenues, and south along the east end of Glenwood (formerly Welham), May, Newton, and Van Epps Avenues. In-fill housing was built in this area through the 1930s. Residential development continued during the 1930s, moving east along Blake, Pasley, and McWilliams Avenues and Maynard Terrace.

Between 1930 and 1950 residential development continued to expand south along Moreland Avenue, Ormewood Avenue, Gracewood Avenue, Milton Place, Braeburn Drive, Clifton Road, and Jobeth Avenue.

Parcels of land within the district were subdivided in stages for residential development in the northern section of the district beginning in the 1890s. Later subdivisions were developed east and south of this original section throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The following subdivisions were created and lots within them were offered for sale between 1890 and 1941, when World War II halted most residential construction. Many area plats, if ever formally recorded, have not been found.

⁴¹ "About Us." Piggly Wiggly website. <https://www.pigglywiggly.com/about-us>. Accessed 7 April 2017.

⁴² Crawford, Rebecca, "The Historic Zuber-Jarrell House." Times of DeKalb. DeKalb History Center. Summer 2010. Volume 4, Issue 3. Accessed April, 2017, <http://www.dekalbhistory.org/documents/Summer2010Newsletterwebsite.pdf>.

⁴³ National Park Service, "Zuber-Jarrell House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form." U.S. Department of the Interior, September 5, 1997.

- **New Town of East Atlanta Plat Advertisement** (Undated) – An undated and apparently undeveloped advertisement featured 325 lots offered by G.W. Adair (Figure #24).
- **McPherson Park Subdivision** (1890), developed by G.W. Adair with 103 parcels (Figure #27).
- **G.W. Marbut Subdivision** (1911), developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut with eight parcels (Figure #28).
- **Julia Van Epps Subdivision** (1912), developed by the Julia Van Epps Estate with 46 parcels (Figure #29).
- **J.W. McWilliams Tract** (1915), developed by the J.W. McWilliams family/estate with 14 parcels (Figure #30).
- **Brownwood Park Subdivision** (1922), developed by the Joseph E. Brown Company with 238 parcels (Figure #31).
- **Newton St. John Subdivision** (1920s), developed by J.B. Jackson with 38 parcels (Figure #32).
- **C.C. Murphy Subdivision** (1928), developed by an unknown individual with 292 parcels (Figure #33).
- **The Cloverlands Subdivision** (1939), developed by J.D. Corley with 11 parcels (Figure #34).
- **G.W. Marbut Subdivision** (1941), developed by G.W. Marbut with 44 parcels (Figure #35).
- **Stonybrook Park Subdivision** (1941), developed by W.A. Ozmer with 72 parcels (Figure #36).

The Williams Brothers Lumber Company & Builders, founded in 1922, was an important supplier of building materials, including roof trusses and concrete, in East Atlanta and throughout metropolitan Atlanta before and after World War II. While the company headquarters building, located at 934 Glenwood Avenue, SW, is outside the District boundaries, the founder, J.R. Williams, was a prominent member of the East Atlanta community. Williams, who died in 1954, owned a house that is no longer extant at 606 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE and was a member of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM, and also served as president of the East Atlanta Exchange Club.

The Brownwood Park Subdivision is the largest and arguably the most important subdivision in the development of the District before World War II. It is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, Gracewood Avenue SE to the south, Stokeswood Avenue SE to the east, and ~~Portland~~ Glenwood Avenue to the north. Sally Street [Pendleton Avenue?], as originally platted, bisects Brownwood Park east to west in the northern section, and Ormewood Avenue bisects the area east to west in the southern section. Brownwood Park was originally part of a plantation owned by James Calhoun, who served as Mayor of Atlanta from 1862 to 1865. Calhoun sold the property to Joseph E. Brown. Brown served as the Governor of Georgia from 1857-1865, Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court from 1868-1870, and U.S. Senator from 1880-1890.

After Brown's death in 1894, his son Julius L. Brown began development of the land holdings associated with his father's estate. In 1906, after internal arguments among Joseph Brown's heirs and a threat of legal action by four of Brown's six children, a new company was created in which all heirs would have an equal say in its operation.⁴⁴ The Brownwood Park Subdivision, containing 238 lots, was platted in 1922 and developed by the Joseph E. Brown Company.⁴⁵ A review of the tax records for properties located within Brownwood Park whose sale was listed in the newspaper in 1921⁴⁶ indicate that the initial cost of lots within the subdivision ranged generally between \$500 and \$750. Brownwood Park was

⁴⁴ BROWN ESTATE. OUT OF COURT. (1906, Mar 24). *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)* Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/496087900?accountid=11226>

⁴⁵ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 58-59.

⁴⁶ \$90,000 IN SALES ANNOUNCED FRIDAY. (1921, Jun 18). *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)* Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/498060987?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017.

situated parallel to the Soldier's Home streetcar line, which ran north to south along Moreland Avenue. Brownwood Park was designed with small residential lots that surrounded and provided ready access to a 12-acre green space located in the center of the subdivision. The lots were approximately 1/8 of an acre in size with 55 and 64 feet of street frontage each (Attachment #4).⁴⁷ Brownwood Park was annexed into the city limits of Atlanta in 1918.

The subdivision was advertised as "being only 2 ½ miles from 'Five Points' and a fifteen minutes' ride to the heart of the city"⁴⁸ with easy access to the commercial area located along East Atlanta Avenue (formerly Leggetts, now Flat Shoals Avenue) and located on approximately "100 acres of beautiful virgin forest."⁴⁹ Specifications for the lot usage, setbacks from the street and between lots, as well as the minimum price of homes allowable were spelled out in the advertisement. The required set-back from the street was 25 feet and minimum set-backs from side lot lines were 5, 6, or 7 feet depending on the width of the lot. The advertised minimum cost of a house built in the Brownwood Park subdivision was \$1,500. These restrictions ensured a uniform streetscape within the subdivision and minimum distances between houses. No commercial or institutional construction was allowed within Brownwood Park and the minimum building cost meant that only those with a certain level of wealth would be able to purchase lots within the subdivision. Public utilities, which had recently been installed in the area and included sewer and water lines, electrical wiring and gas lines, as well as concrete sidewalks, were extended through the subdivision as its development progressed.⁵⁰

The land that would make up the 12-acre greenspace located in the interior of the subdivision was donated by the Brown family when the area was subdivided in 1922. This greenspace, which is made up of gently rolling, wooded terrain situated around a section of Entrenchment Creek, remains intact today. As the only park in the District, it continues to be an integral part of the community.⁵¹ The original park deed specified that half of this greenspace would remain in its natural, undeveloped state.

In 1937, city councilman E.A. Minor called for the city to make improvements to Brownwood Park including the erection of a pavilion "which was donated to East Atlanta a number of years ago." He also called for residents to "join in helping make a recreation center of the park."⁵² It does not appear that the city made many improvements to Brownwood Park over the next ten years, however. In a 1948 letter to the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, East Atlanta resident Hobson Arnold called Brownwood Park "a disgraceful place, so run down and unkempt." Arnold called for people living close to the park to start a petition asking the city to make improvements to the park, including the addition of a swimming pool.⁵³ Similar sentiments were echoed by Ormewood Park resident James W. Hamilton in a separate letter to the editor where he described Brownwood Park in 1948 as a, "far cry from a real park."⁵⁴

⁴⁷ "Brownwood Park Subdivision: Lots in this Beautiful Park Now Ready for Sale." Adair Plat Advertisements. Vol. 15 Maps LL 176 District 15. Sheet 66. Kenan Research, Atlanta History Center. Attachment #4.

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ "Brownwood Park." *Hiking Atlanta's Hidden Forests*. Accessed April, 2017, <http://hikingatlanta.com/atlanta-greenspaces/brownwood-park/>.

⁵² BEAUTIFICATION BEGUN IN BROWNWOOD PARK. (1937, May 25). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-1945) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/502768520?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017

⁵³ Brownwood Park. (1948, Jul 01). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1533085852?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017

⁵⁴ Hamilton, J. W. (1948, Oct 17). Need a park. *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1530157974?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017.

By the early 1950s, with the population of the city growing due to many factors including an increased birth rate after World War II, the City of Atlanta began expanding park facilities across the city. Brownwood Park benefited from this expansion of park services. On May 11, 1954 a \$32,000 recreation center was dedicated in Brownwood Park and opened to the public. The opening day celebration included bands from Murphy High School and Southeast Atlanta Elementary School and a parade by students from John B. Gordon Elementary School.⁵⁵ The building, which is extant today and used by the Kids Club organization, is described in an *Atlanta Constitution* article as being red brick with one large room with a cantilevered ceiling and offices and storerooms. The first event at the center was scheduled to be a “teen night.”⁵⁶ In addition to the recreation center building, by 1956 an *Atlanta Constitution* article indicated that “Brown” Park also had playground and picnic facilities.⁵⁷ In the summer of 1957, free tennis lessons for white residents were advertised in the *Atlanta Constitution* at Brownwood Park, indicating that (1) tennis courts were in place by mid-1957, and (2) the park was a “whites only” park facility within the city.

Today, the southern portion of the park, which is located between Pendleton Street SE and Ormewood Avenue SE, is devoted to nature and fitness trails and is densely wooded and undeveloped. The northern portion of the park, which is located between Pendleton Street SE and Ormewood Avenue SE, includes a recreation center, sporting venues, a playground, and a pavilion, all of which date to within the Period of Significance and are considered contributing to the District.

Schools, Churches, and Institutional Organizations

In 1894, the first school in the District, called the East Atlanta School, was established on a triangular parcel of land located at the intersection of Haas Avenue and Stephens Place (now Metropolitan Place).⁵⁸ The building, which is still extant at 465 Metropolitan Avenue, served as the neighborhood school until 1905 when a new school building was constructed at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Patterson Place. The building was converted to a residence by the 1930s.⁵⁹

There were several other schools serving the East Atlanta neighborhood by the end of the 1930s. While many of these buildings are located either outside the District or are no longer extant, all served students living within the East Atlanta neighborhood during the Period of Significance.

- **John B. Gordon School** (formerly **East Atlanta Public School**), opened at 1205 Metropolitan Avenue inside the District boundaries in 1915.⁶⁰ This building was demolished in 2014 and replaced with condominiums.
- **Peterson Elementary School** (now the **Adult Education Center**), built in 1957, is extant and located at 1757 Mary Dell Road inside the district. The building was designed by George Blau and Morris Hall, architects.

⁵⁵ Bands, oratory to dedicate Brownwood Park may 11. (1954, May 03). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1635472610?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017.

⁵⁶ \$32,000 recreation unit is opened in East Atlanta. (1954, May 12). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1534932562?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017.

⁵⁷ Driskell, C. (1956, May 13). Atlanta's a city of lovely parks. *The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution* (1950-1968) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1632716434?accountid=11226>. Accessed 22 June 2017.

⁵⁸ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 45.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 47.

- **Hugh O. Burgess Elementary School**, built ca. 1952, was located at 480 Clifton Street; the school was designed by Barili & Humphreys, architects. The building was demolished in 2004 and replaced with the Burgess-Peterson Academy.
- **East Atlanta High School** (building now vacant, renamed **Thurgood Marshall Middle School**), built in 1958, is extant and located at 1920 Mary Dell Drive inside the district. The school was designed by Romulus H. Thompson of Thompson & Hancock architects.
- **J.C. Murphy Junior High School** (later **Murphy High School**) opened at 256 Clifton Street SE outside the District boundaries in ca. 1940. The school was designed by Barili & Humphreys, architects. Murphy Junior High became Murphy High School in 1948 and in 1985 merged with Bass High School. In 1988 the school was renamed **Alonzo A. Crim High School**, and in 2005 it was renamed **Alonzo A. Crim Open Campus High School**.
- **Girls High School**, opened at the Neal/Lyon House on the site of the present Atlanta City Hall Tower on Mitchell Street, outside of the District, in 1872. The school moved to a new building located at 745 Rosalia Street, also outside the District, in 1925. The school became a co-educational institution in 1947 and was renamed Roosevelt High School.⁶¹ The building is extant and currently in use as condominiums.
- **Whitefoord Avenue School** (now **Whitefoord Elementary**) opened at 35 Whitefoord Avenue outside the District in 1923.⁶² The building is extant and in use today.
- **Washington High School** and **Howard High School** served the few African American students who lived in the East Atlanta district before 1950. Both of these schools were located outside the district boundaries.

East Atlanta was growing in the first half of the twentieth century and some of that growth was illustrated in the establishment and construction of several churches in the neighborhood. The East Atlanta Methodist Church (renamed Martha Brown Memorial Methodist then Martha Brown United Methodist Church) was organized in 1892. The current building was constructed at 468 Moreland Avenue SE in 1918 (Photo #22). The lot was donated to the church in 1914 by J.F. Brown and the congregation renamed the church in memory of Brown's deceased wife, Martha.⁶³ The building now houses Eastside Methodist Church. The East Atlanta Baptist Church (later the Moreland Avenue Baptist Church) was established in 1902 at 542 Moreland Avenue (Photo #44), on land deeded by the estate of Governor Joseph Brown at the corner of Glenwood and Brownwood Avenues. This building is now used by the congregation of the First Iconium Baptist Church.

All-male social organizations such as the East Atlanta Exchange Club (EAEC) and the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM, along with their all-female ancillary organizations the East Atlanta Woman's Club (EAWC—ancillary to the East Atlanta Exchange Club) and the Order of the Eastern Star (ancillary to the E.A. Minor Lodge) provided social opportunities, outside of school and church, for residents of East Atlanta. The EAEC was part of a national organization of exchange clubs that were chartered as a non-profit group in 1917. The first Exchange Club was founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1913, but the year the EAEC was established and the year it was dissolved is unknown. Exchange Clubs, however, are currently active around the state of Georgia. The EAEC built a clubhouse building at 1280 Portland Avenue ca. 1950 at a cost of \$16,000, which was used for both EAEC and EAWC activities.⁶⁴ There is

⁶¹ "Girls High School (Atlanta)." *Wikipedia*. Accessed April 17, 2017, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Girls_High_School_\(Atlanta\)&oldid=743260892](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Girls_High_School_(Atlanta)&oldid=743260892).

⁶² Whitefoord Elementary School, "About Us: Home of the Whitefoord Elementary Eagles." *Atlanta Public Schools*. Accessed April, 2017, <http://www.atlanta.k12.ga.us/domain/1686>.

⁶³ "Church History." Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1882-1977) directory. 1977. Eastside United Methodist Church Archives. Atlanta, Georgia. Attachment #12.

⁶⁴ Smith, M. (1950, Feb 22). Too many milquetoasts head civic committees. *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1533028354?accountid=11226>. Accessed 27 June 2017.

no information on how long the building was used by the EAEC and/or the EAWC, but it is extant and is currently occupied by Nabores Cleaners. Today Exchange Clubs sponsor activities under the categories of Americanism, youth programs, and community service. The national Exchange Club indicates that it played a role in the adoption of the words “Under God” in the U.S. Pledge of Allegiance in 1954 and because the East Atlanta Exchange Club was in existence during the 1950s, it may have assisted in this effort. Exchange Clubs opened their membership to women in 1985.

The E.A. Minor Lodge No. 604, F&AM was chartered on November 2, 1911 and named in honor of East Atlanta businessman and Atlanta city alderman, E.A. Minor. At the time of the charter, Horace Grant was the Worshipful Master.⁶⁵ The lodge met on the second floor of the Marbut & Minor grocery store at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue. In 1922, the lodge purchased property on Moreland Avenue at the intersection with Glenwood Avenue (outside the District boundaries) on which to build a new temple.⁶⁶ The building, located at 525 Moreland Avenue, was not constructed until 1947, according to Fulton County tax records. The lodge moved from the Moreland Avenue location to Lithonia in the early 1970s and went defunct on September 1, 2015.⁶⁷ The lodge building at 525 Moreland is extant, but located outside the District boundaries.

Sylvester Cemetery

Sylvester Cemetery, located at the intersection of Clifton Road and Braeburn Circle (Photos #289 and 302), began as the Terry Family burial plot. The earliest burial in the cemetery was in 1838.⁶⁸ Originally the cemetery was part of a 200-acre farm, gristmill, and sawmill owned by the Terry family. The cemetery was purchased from Mary Jane Thurman Terry by the Methodist Episcopal Church-South congregation in 1873 and Mrs. Terry requested the church and cemetery be named in memory of her 15-year-old son, Sylvester Terry, who died in 1872. The church accepted the condition upon purchase of the property.⁶⁹ Sylvester Cemetery is the final resting place for many of East Atlanta’s earliest settlers, including the Terry, Brown, and McWilliams families.⁷⁰ There are approximately 1,400 people buried in Sylvester Cemetery, 250 of whom are buried in unmarked graves. Sixty-seven veterans are also interred in the cemetery,⁷¹ including fifteen Civil War veterans, two Spanish-American War veterans, and approximately fifty other veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.⁷²

Fiddlin’ John Carson, considered by many to be the “Father of Country and Western Music,” is the most famous resident of the cemetery. Carson was buried in Sylvester Cemetery in 1949. In 1922, Fiddlin’ John was the first country music performer to be broadcast over the radio on Atlanta’s brand-new WSB radio station.⁷³ In 1923 he was the first country performer recorded for phonograph, recording two tracks: “The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane,” and “The Old Hen Cackled and the Rooster’s going to

⁶⁵ Johnson, Carolyn. “E.A. Minor Lodge #603 History.” Email. August 25, 2017.

⁶⁶ TOWNLEY TO HEAD E. A. MINOR LODGE; TEMPLE PLANNED. (1922, Dec 17). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-1945) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/498242983?accountid=11226>. Accessed 29 June 2017.

⁶⁷ Johnson, Carolyn. “E.A. Minor Lodge #603 History.” Email. August 25, 2017.

⁶⁸ “History.” Sylvester Cemetery Foundation website. http://www.orgsites.com/ga/sylvestercemetery/_pgg3.php3. Accessed 9 April 2017.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Lee, Connor. “Help Sylvester Cemetery.” *History Atlanta*. Last modified March 25, 2014, accessed February, 2017, <http://historyatlanta.com/help-sylvester-cemetery/>

⁷² “History.” Sylvester Cemetery Foundation website. http://www.orgsites.com/ga/sylvestercemetery/_pgg3.php3. Accessed 9 April 2017.

⁷³ Daniel, Wayne W., “Fiddlin’ John Carson (ca 1868-1949).” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. Accessed April, 2017, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/arts-culture/fiddlin-john-carson-ca-1868-1949>.

Crow.”⁷⁴ He was a popular performer at campaign rallies for Georgia governors Eugene Talmadge and Herman Talmadge and was inducted into the Georgia Country-Western Hall of Fame in 1984.⁷⁵ Also interred at Sylvester Cemetery are several doctors, ministers, and at least four law enforcement officers, including Jake Hall, a former Sheriff of DeKalb County, along with his wife Annie Hall, who was the county jailer.⁷⁶

In early 1883, the Methodist congregation disbanded and the Missionary Baptist Church congregation purchased the property.⁷⁷ In 1887, the congregation built a new and much larger church across the street from the cemetery on Braeburn Circle SE. According to an article in the *Atlanta Constitution* dated July 17, 1887 (Attachment #5), the church was “a wooden structure that cost \$1,000, and will seat comfortably 300 persons. It is a handsome and elegant building.”⁷⁸

The cemetery expanded its acreage after the church building was moved in 1887, and again in the 1930s and 1940s, mainly due to land sales between the Terry and McWilliams families and road survey work. Today, the total land area of the cemetery measures just over thirteen acres,⁷⁹ and is maintained by the Historic Sylvester Cemetery Foundation.

Annexation by the City of Atlanta

The entire area that would become East Atlanta is located within the boundaries of DeKalb County, Georgia, but the portion of the District presently located south and west of modern day Interstate-20 (I-20) and east of Moreland Avenue was annexed into the City of Atlanta in four phases, in 1909, 1918, 1927, and 1945 (Figure #4).

In 1909, the northernmost gridded area of the District was annexed into the City of Atlanta and the annexation became effective January 1, 1910. This annexation, within the District boundaries, was a reverse L-shaped area generally bounded by I-20, Moreland Avenue, Glenwood Avenue, Stokeswood Avenue, and Eastside Avenue. The southern-most boundary of the 1909 annexation was located along the north (rear) lot line of parcels fronting Oakfield Drive. The annexation of a portion of DeKalb County into the City of Atlanta in 1909 was not without controversy or discussion. Until this move to incorporate portions of northwestern DeKalb County, the city boundary was fully inside Fulton County. This annexation marks the first extension of the city limits of Atlanta outside the boundaries of Fulton County. The possibility of consolidating Fulton and DeKalb County was under discussion during this period, but that consolidation never occurred.⁸⁰

The 1918 annexation encompasses much of the land subdivided to create Brownwood Park in 1922. The 1918 annexation is bounded to the north by Glenwood Avenue, to the east by Stokeswood Avenue, to the west by Moreland Avenue, and to the south by lots on Gracewood Avenue. While this annexed parcel was also inside DeKalb County, the lack of newspaper coverage of the event likely indicates that this annexation was less controversial than the 1909 annexation.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Lee, Connor. “Help Sylvester Cemetery.” *History Atlanta*. Last modified March 25, 2014, accessed February, 2017, <http://historyatlanta.com/help-sylvester-cemetery/>

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ “Church Dedication” *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)*, July 17, 1887, 9. Attachment #5.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ FOR COUNTY UNION COMMITTEE PLEADS. (1909, Mar 27). *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)* Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/496297180?accountid=11226>. Accessed 11 July 2017.

The 1927 annexation was much larger than the previous two, and included an amorphous section of land inside DeKalb County that roughly follows lots on Flat Shoals Avenue to the west and east, Bouldercrest Drive SE to the west, and Fayetteville Road SE to the south. This annexation's original northern boundary has been bisected by I-20. Because of the size of this annexation overall, newspaper articles indicate that there was some political wrangling that occurred when the annexation proposal was put forth. The proposal, however, was adopted.

In 1945, the northeast corner of the District, bounded by I-20 on the north and east, Clifton Street on the west, and Braeburn Circle on the south, as annexed into the City of Atlanta. This is the last annexation into the city of any portion of the District. The issue of overlapping functions and services between Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the City of Atlanta was an issue during the debate over this annexation.⁸¹

The remaining area of the District, which is located to the south, east, and west of the current limits of the City of Atlanta, is located in unincorporated DeKalb County.⁸²

City Services

In 1910, city water lines were laid to residences and businesses located on Moreland, McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues (Attachment #6).⁸³ By 1911, East Atlanta also had Bell telephone service lines. This infrastructure set the stage for continued economic development and residential expansion in the neighborhood. In October, 1928, East Atlanta residents celebrated the installation of streetlights in the neighborhood (Attachment #7).^{84 85}

Ethnic and Religious Affiliations

By the 1930s and 1940s, East Atlanta was a neighborhood of mixed incomes, including working, middle, and upper-middle families, though almost all were white. The *East Atlanta News*, the local newspaper, was an important outlet for community expression. A quote in an October, 1936 edition demonstrates that the East Atlanta community was invested in maintaining the white majority in the neighborhood (Attachment #8), and discouraged African Americans and non-native born immigrants from purchasing property or living there.

“In 1935 Atlanta had a total population of 284,000; 133,000 males and 150,000 females. Of this number 94,000 are Negroes and 4,970 foreign-born. Out here in our community, we have nothing but plain old Georgia stock, practically none of the 94,000 Negroes and few if any foreign born—just good, plain middle-class people, the salt of the earth, living in peace and happiness in Atlanta's best community. More and more people are finding this out all the time and we welcome the newcomers in our midst and invite them to join our churches, schools, and social activities.”⁸⁶

⁸¹ ANNEXATION PROPOSAL TO BE HEARD TUESDAY. (1927, Jun 09). *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)* Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/500058190?accountid=11226>. Accessed 11 July 2017.

⁸² Annexation History Viewer, “City of Atlanta.” *Atlanta Department of Planning and Community Development GIS*. Accessed April, 2017. <http://gis.atlantaga.gov/interactivemaps-3-col.html>.

⁸³ “Many Improvements for East Atlanta.” *The Atlanta Georgian and News*. June 2, 1910. Attachment #6.

⁸⁴ “Prosperous E. Atlanta Bids for Home Owners.” *Atlanta Georgian*. October 12, 1928. Atlanta History Center Archives. Attachment #7.

⁸⁵ “Gala Ceremony to Mark Lighting of White Way.” *Atlanta Georgian*. October 12, 1928. Atlanta History Center Archives. Attachment #7.

⁸⁶ “Wit and Wisdom.” *East Atlanta News*. Friday, 16 October 1936. Copy provided by Hal “Woody” Woodyard. Franklin Springs, GA. Attachment #8.

Community members were also concerned by the arrival of new religious congregations to the area. An editorial in an October, 1936 edition of the *East Atlanta News* authored by Reverend W.N. Pruitt plainly expresses fears of non-Protestant sects (Attachment #9), including the “Witnesses of Jehovah.”

“My friends, we are reliably informed that there is an organization operating in our midst... who teach all members of the sect to refuse to salute the flag of the United States of America as well as other teachings that are wholly un-American in principle and should be crushed out...Remember, there is no religious question involved in this; just anti-flag and anti-country by a sect that we have no room for in our peaceful, patriotic, Christian community.”⁸⁷

The East Atlanta community was relatively tight-knit and bound particularly through links to schools, civic organizations, and churches. Most residents chose to shop for groceries, clothing, shoes, and other goods and services in the small commercial area located at the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues. As these articles demonstrate, it appears that many felt apprehension about racially or religiously dissimilar newcomers, and many white residents of East Atlanta would react strongly to political and demographic changes after World War II.

Post World War II (1945 - 1950)

East Atlanta boomed in the aftermath of World War II. Immediately following the end of the war, housing for returning veterans and their families was of prime importance for federal officials in the United States. The Serviceman’s Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the G.I. Bill, was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and allowed for low interest, zero down payment home loans for returning servicemen. The loans offered favorable terms for new construction and enabled veterans and their families to leave crowded urban apartments and move to existing or newly constructed homes in the suburbs.⁸⁸ Americans were eager to return to some semblance of normalcy after a time of crisis. Suburban environments allowed families to feel safe as the carefully crafted, uniform neighborhoods were built to offer comfort and security to a war-weary populace.

East Atlanta followed national trends in residential development after World War II. In 1946, Unit 1 of the Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision offered 33 new parcels in the area, bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the north, Clifton Road SE to the west, Flat Shoals Road SE to the south, and Marshalls Lane SE to the east. In 1947, 38 parcels were built by D.P. and G.W. Marbut, bounded by Maynard Terrace SE to the west, Van Vleck Avenue SE to the south, and Ora Avenue SE to the east. During this time, DeKalb County as a whole was transitioning from a rural, underdeveloped area to one that was largely suburbanized and included all of the conveniences found in downtown Atlanta.

The following subdivisions were created and lots within them were offered for sale between 1945, when residential construction resumed following World War II, and 1961, when new residential development in East Atlanta slowed.

- **The Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 1** (1946), developed by an unknown individual with 33 parcels (Figure #37).
- **T.H. Crowe Subdivision** (1946), developed by Thomas and Cornelia Crowe with 7 parcels (Figure #38).

⁸⁷ Pruitt, Reverend W.N. “A Warning to Everyone.” *East Atlanta News*. Friday, 16 October 1936. Copy provided by Hal “Woody” Woodyard. Franklin Springs, GA. Attachment #9.

⁸⁸ Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 206.

- **Alexander & Tatum Subdivision** (1946), developed by an unknown individual with 97 parcels (Figure #39).
- **D.P. & G.W. Marbut Subdivision** (1947), developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut with 38 parcels (Figure #40).
- **Bouldercrest Subdivision, Unit 1** (1947), developed by E.H. Sims with 37 parcels (Figure #41).
- **Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 1** (1949), developed by an unknown individual with 192 parcels (Figure #42).
- **The Lona Heights Subdivision** (1949), developed in 1949 by owner Martin with 16 parcels (Figure #43).
- **Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 2** (1950), developed by an unknown individual with 4 parcels (figure #44).
- **Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 2** (1951), developed by an unknown individual with 37 parcels (Figure #45).
- **Moreland Estates Subdivision** (1954), developed by an unknown individual and surveyed by Watts & Browning with 39 parcels (Figure #46).
- **Eastwood Forest Subdivision** (1961), developed by G.W. Adair with 25 parcels (Figure #47).
- **East Village Flats Condominiums** (1961), developed by an unknown individual with 12 parcels (Figure #48).

Numerous businesses served these new residents of East Atlanta and advertised all types of goods and services in local papers and newsletters. The *East Atlanta News* contained a number of advertisements for local businesses. The January 6, 1948 issue promoted made-to-order rings from A.O. Harvey, located at 1261 Glenwood Avenue SE, ice cream made fresh daily at O.K. Drug Company, located at 494 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, and dressmaking by Mrs. Mabel Gillespie at 1356 May Avenue SE (Attachment #10).⁸⁹ Residents could have poultry delivered “live or dressed” by Paul Timbs Poultry Market located at 1308 Glenwood Avenue SE, purchase Venetian blinds from Excel Venetian Blind Company at 248 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, or buy fertilizer from Holt Feed & Seed Company located at 1271 Glenwood Avenue SE.⁹⁰ Advertisements by automobile-related businesses underscore East Atlantans’ increasing reliance on private automobiles during this time period. The same January 6, 1948 issue of the *East Atlanta News*, included advertisements for Simpson Tire Company at 550 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, East Atlanta Taxicabs located at 495 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, T.R. Jaynes Auto Parts and Service located at 1129 Memorial Drive SE, and East Atlanta Garage located at 530 Flat Shoals Avenue SE.⁹¹

New neighborhood services and community resources were also opening to accommodate the growing population. In 1948, the Atlanta Public School System (APS) opened Murphy High School, located at 256 Clifton Street SE, to address overcrowding at the Boys High School, Girls High School, and Tech High School. The three latter schools have always been located outside of the District, but Murphy High School was part of the District until it was separated from the rest of East Atlanta by the construction of I-20. Boys High School and Tech High School merged in 1947 to form Henry W. Grady High School. That same year, Girls High School was renamed Roosevelt High School and began accepting both male and female students. In 1949, the 3,000-square foot East Atlanta Library branch opened at 457 Flat Shoals Avenue SE for circulation. Clement J. Ford was the architect and Central Construction Company was the builder.⁹² Although the Director of Atlanta Public Library System, John Settemeyer, called for

⁸⁹ *The East Atlanta News*, January 6, 1948, Vol 14, No 1. Attachment #10.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Hancock, H. (1949, Dec 06). East Atlanta library unit dedicated at ceremonies. *The Atlanta Constitution* (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1533174072?accountid=11226>. Accessed 27 June 2017.

“people from all walks of life to patronize it,”⁹³ the Atlanta Public Library System was segregated and the East Atlanta Library branch only served the white residents of the community (Attachment #11). The library’s dedication was held on December 5, 1949, and it was formally accepted into the Atlanta Public Library System by the mayor of Atlanta, William B. Hartsfield. This building is still extant in the District, but is currently used for office space. One day later the West Hunter branch library, built to serve the black community, opened approximately six miles west of the District.⁹⁴

Construction for Unit 1 of the Eastwood Subdivision began in 1949. Planned with more than 150 parcels, this subdivision is bounded by situated by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Greenleaf Road SE to the south, Cloverdale Drive SE to the east, and Oakfield Drive SE to the north. New development in the District in the mid-twentieth century concentrated around the East Atlanta Village, whose most prominent building was the East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron building). By the end of 1949, 500 new homes had been built in East Atlanta, all within a few blocks of the East Atlanta Bank.⁹⁵ By this time property values in the District were 200 percent higher than they were in 1927. These new houses were built as both infill and as whole streets of new development, and, like other post-World War II suburbs, they included many American Small Houses. In addition, ten businesses opened in 1949 within one block of East Atlanta Bank. One was the A&P grocery store, which expanded to accommodate the area’s growing population, moving from 486 Flat Shoals Avenue SE to a larger building at 470 Flat Shoals Avenue SE.⁹⁶

By 1950, there were approximately 15,000 residents in East Atlanta.⁹⁷ Growth of the neighborhood was reflected in the membership and expansion of Martha Brown United Methodist Church. Between 1943 and 1948, 702 members were added to the church roster (Attachment #12).⁹⁸ To accommodate the growing congregation, in 1946 the church purchased four lots on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenues for a new parsonage; three years later, a vacant lot next to the Educational Annex was purchased,⁹⁹ and in 1951, a new Educational Unit was built (Attachment #13).¹⁰⁰

Latter Twentieth Century (1950 - 2000)

A number of significant events occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century that dramatically altered the demographics and landscape of East Atlanta. These include the fight for Civil Rights and desegregation, the construction of I-20, white flight, and finally, gentrification.

As in the past, growth and changes in East Atlanta were reflected in her churches. Between 1949 and 1965, three Baptist churches opened within the District, two of which serve primarily black congregations and one of which is primarily white. Powell Baptist Church was constructed in 1949 and is located at 530 Clifton Street, First Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was constructed in 1958 and is located at 816 Maynard Terrace SE, and Calvary Baptist Church was constructed in 1965 and is located at 1626 Flat Shoals Road SE. The expansion of black congregations in the District was a reflection of the demographic changes that so many white East Atlantans had anticipated before World War II.

⁹³ Herman Hancock, “East Atlanta Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies,” *The Atlanta Constitution*. December 6, 1949. Attachment #11.

⁹⁴ “About Us,” *Auburn Avenue Research Library on African American Culture and History*, accessed April 8, 2017, <http://www.afpls.org/about-us-aarl>.

⁹⁵ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 75.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 83.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 75.

⁹⁸ “Church History.” Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1882-1977) directory. 1977. Eastside United Methodist Church Archives. Atlanta, Georgia. Attachment #12.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ “Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage,” *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, July 18, 1947, 1. Attachment #13.

Civil Rights and Desegregation

The U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 and reaction in DeKalb County was swift. The white flight that occurred in the county as a whole and in East Atlanta specifically closely mirrored spatial and demographic transformations that reshaped metropolitan populations across the United States. Fearful of social change and the forced integration of public schools, more white families began moving out of urban areas to the suburbs. By doing so, they could enroll their children in public schools that served all white neighborhoods, or into private schools, which were not impacted by the new desegregation law.

Although white families were beginning to leave the District, builders continued to develop subdivisions in East Atlanta, and began offering more choices in house type. Construction began on Unit 2 of Eastwood Subdivision in 1950, bounded by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Oakfield Drive SE to the south, Stokeswood Ave SE to the east, and Gracewood Avenue SE to the north. In 1951, construction began on Unit 2 of the Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the south, Hillburn Drive SE to the east, and Settle Circle SE to the west and north. Construction of Moreland Estates followed three years later, which is bordered by Brownwood Avenue SE to the west, Happy Valley Trail SE to the south, and Hillwood Court SE to the east.

The commercial sector also continued to grow. The first suburban location of Sunshine Department Store opened in 1951 next to the library on Flat Shoals Avenue. Sunshine was a popular business in Atlanta and offered discounted goods for families. In 1954, Jacob's Drugs opened an East Atlanta location at 485 Flat Shoals Avenue. The original downtown Atlanta location was famous as the first store to sell Coca-Cola. Families frequently visited the East Atlanta location to buy cherry flavored Coca-Cola and school supplies.¹⁰¹

In 1959, East Atlanta High School opened at 1920 Mary Dell Drive inside the District to compensate for overcrowding at Murphy High School and Roosevelt High School. The school was later renamed Thurgood Marshall Middle School, and is still extant but currently used as a storage facility for the APS. Between 1961 and 1963, although the exact date is unknown, the current U.S. Post office that serves the District was opened at 1273 Metropolitan Avenue SE. This International building clearly demonstrating a break with traditional, older building styles.

In the spring of 1961, the Atlanta Board of Education turned its attention to the question of school desegregation. Between May 1 and May 15, 1961, in compliance with a court order and after careful planning and the creation of a detailed and complex set of regulations, the Board opened the door for black students to apply to transfer to majority white schools within the district. There were 268 applications distributed to black students throughout the system during the two week period, but of those only nineteen were completed and filed with the principals per the Board regulations. Of the nineteen transfer applications submitted, only ten were approved for the 1961-62 school year. This system of applying for transfers was called the "freedom of choice" program. This program technically desegregated Atlanta's public school system, but did little to foster real integration within the system.¹⁰²

Four high schools, one in each quadrant of the city, were designated as the high schools that would accept black student transfers in each geographic area. Murphy High School was one of the four designated schools. Brown High School, Grady High School, and Northside High School were the other

¹⁰¹ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 90.

¹⁰² Kruse, Kevin M. "White Flight: Atlanta and the Making of Modern Conservatism." Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ. 2005. p. 238.

three designated schools. Two of the ten applicants were assigned to Murphy High School, both female, one a rising 11th grader and one a rising 12th grader. Detailed “security and precautionary measure” guidelines were issued to each of the four schools in advance of the first day of school. These guidelines arranged in advance transportation to and from school and the use of eating and toilet facilities during school hours. The assignment of homerooms, teachers, and class seating was also determined in advance of the beginning of the school year.

On August 30, 1961, the first day of school for the 1961-1962 school year, Murphy High School in East Atlanta was one of the first four schools in the APS to integrate (Figure 18). No cameras or radios were permitted inside any of the four schools on the first day and plain-clothes police officers were assigned to each building to enforce the Board’s regulations.¹⁰³ Although the APS did not complete integration until a full seven years after the *Brown v. Board* ruling, the first day of the 1961-62 school year at these four school was noted in the national press as concluding without incident. In the months leading up to this event, planning by the Organizations Assisting Schools (OASIS), a coalition made up of four dozen community groups that organized and facilitated workshops and meetings to help anxious white parents and residents with the transition, eased the outward appearance of tensions. No violent incidents of racial hostility were reported by the press on the first day of school at Murphy High School.¹⁰⁴ In a press conference on August 30th, President John F. Kennedy congratulated city officials, parents, students, and citizens for their “responsible, law-abiding manner” at handling school desegregation, and urged other communities to “look closely at what Atlanta has done” with “courage, tolerance, and, above all, respect for the law.”¹⁰⁵ However, students Martha Ann Holmes and Rosalyn Walton, the two black students transferred to Murphy, later reported that over the course of the school year they were ostracized, discouraged by school officials from participating in extra-curricular activities or attending school events, and subjected to both verbal and physical attacks by their white classmates.¹⁰⁶

The history of school desegregation in 1960s Atlanta was less violent than many other Southern cities, such as Memphis, Little Rock, and Birmingham.¹⁰⁷ This was likely the result of Atlanta’s central role in the Civil Rights Movement. As Atlanta was home to many civil rights leaders, civil rights organizations maintained high visibility and the large membership rosters needed to mobilize around issues like housing, education, employment, and voting rights. Organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Citizens Committee for Better City Planning were able to successfully rally black voting power to build schools and defeat legislation that would have further disenfranchised the black community.¹⁰⁸ Due to the voting power of black Atlantans, and the pressure of civil rights organizations, white moderate politicians sought ways to reconcile the desire of black citizens to improve their living conditions while calming the fears of the white populace. Prior to the mid-twentieth century, black residents used their voting power to influence white candidates rather than challenge the existing political system. However, as a result of strong organizing and state district reapportionment in the 1960s, black voters were able to gradually change the status quo through voting.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰³ Ecke, Melvin W. “From Ivy Street to Kennedy Center: A Centennial History of Atlanta Public School System.” Atlanta Board of Education. 1972. p. 364-367.

¹⁰⁴ Cox, Jamie. “Atlanta Nine” Members Honored. *Cascade Patch*. Accessed March, 2017, <http://patch.com/georgia/cascade/atlanta-nine-members-honored-on-50th-anniversary-of-a1c0f072c64>

¹⁰⁵ Kennedy, John F. “The President’s News Conference, August 30, 1961.” *The American Presidency Project* by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, accessed February, 2017, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=8294>

¹⁰⁶ Kruse, Kevin. “White Flight: Atlanta and the Making of Modern Conservatism.” Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ. 2005. pp. 156-157. 159.

¹⁰⁷ Burns, Rebecca. “The Integration of Atlanta Public Schools,” *Atlanta Magazine*, August 1, 2011.

¹⁰⁸ Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education, “1950-1959 – Retrenchment & Redirection.” *Atlanta in the Civil Rights Movement*, accessed April 9 2017, http://www.atlantahighered.org/civilrights/essay_detail.asp?phase=2.

¹⁰⁹ Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education, “1960-1965” – Direct Action & Desegregation.” *Atlanta in the Civil Rights Movement*, accessed April 9 2017, http://www.atlantahighered.org/civilrights/essay_detail.asp?phase=3.

Interstate Construction and White Flight

The construction of I-20 began in earnest in 1960, four years after the passage of the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act. The route through DeKalb County bisected the area where much of the Battle of Atlanta was fought, including Leggett's Hill located at the present-day intersection of Moreland Avenue and I-20. Leggett's Hill was the highest ground between Atlanta and Decatur and the most important strategic position in the battle.¹¹⁰ The construction of I-20 altered parts of East Atlanta and forever severed the northern portion of the neighborhood from the rest of the District.

As I-20 crosses Moreland Avenue, it closely follows the natural pattern of Sugar Creek but cuts through both Flat Shoals Road and Fayetteville Road before continuing east. After the construction of I-20, East Atlanta was bounded to the north and the east by the interstate, and was separated from Murphy High School and the area where Fayetteville Road and Flat Shoals Road intersect. While children in the District continued to attend Murphy High School, they no longer had direct street access to the school and presumably were forced to rely on busses or cars to get to and from classes every day.

Despite the disruption of the interstate, some residential construction still continued in the District. In 1961, the Eastwood Forest Subdivision began construction and offered 25 plats. This subdivision is distinct in the District, centering on the double cul-de-sac of Cedarbrook Court. American Small Houses were still being built at this time, but Ranches and Split Level types were also gaining popularity and are featured prominently in the Eastwood Forest Subdivision.

Highways and roads have been used as an instrument to segregate Atlanta for decades, typically resulting in poor outcomes for those with limited financial resources to move. At the same time, creative and exploitative zoning and planning strategies were widely utilized by those in power in the city to segregate by race, and sometimes by class. Blockbusting and redlining activities were widespread and used by real estate and banking professionals in a number of areas in Atlanta to take advantage of both white and black families, and although no evidence of formal blockbusting or redlining practices was found in the District, less formal methods were likely used by white residents, churches, and community organizations to resist black families moving into the neighborhood.

The Fair Housing Act of 1968 was established to protect buyers and renters from discrimination. As a result, many black families were assisted in purchasing homes in East Atlanta. In fact, between 1960 and 1970 the nonwhite population of DeKalb County increased by 157 percent.¹¹¹ In reaction, many white families then sold their homes at record losses and relocated to homogeneous, white neighborhoods that were not impacted by blockbusting and federal policies that would negatively impact their property values.

Unsurprisingly, the construction of I-20, completed in 1962, through East Atlanta exacerbated the demographic shift in the neighborhood. With the northern portion of the neighborhood severed, and the remaining area disjointed, white flight out of East Atlanta increased. Even though desegregation in East Atlanta had been largely peaceful, white flight here followed a similar pattern to other neighborhoods. As middle-class white families moved out and middle and lower income black families moved in, the District began to experience economic decline. An illustration of the rapid pace of demographic shifts in East Atlanta in the late 1960s is found in the shift of racial make-up of East Atlanta High School between 1969 and 1971. When the 1969-70 school year began, East Atlanta High School was 70% white

¹¹⁰ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 9.

¹¹¹ United State Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing." *Publications*, accessed March, 2017, <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>

and 30% black. By the beginning of the 1970-71 school year, that racial mix had shifted to 70% black and 30% white.¹¹²

Many local businesses closed as retail sales declined and criminal activity increased. Some businesses made attempts to adapt. The Madison Theatre, located at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, was a jewel to the residents of East Atlanta when it opened in 1927, but by 1970 the theatre was a mattress factory and warehouse.¹¹³ Many storefronts once occupied by pharmacies, dime stores, and other thriving businesses were converted into storefront churches. So many of these churches appeared, in fact, that a new resident inquired if East Atlanta was being planned as a religious district.¹¹⁴ However, black entrepreneurs found opportunities in the business district as white-owned businesses closed. Reverend Willis Mitchell was a baker for several years at 490 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, originally home to Olson's Bakery. When Olson's white owners put the property up for sale in 1969, Reverend Mitchell purchased the business and renamed it Willis' Bakery, becoming the first black-owned business in the District.¹¹⁵

Early Gentrification

By 1980, East Atlanta's population had dropped 15 percent from 1970.¹¹⁶ The decline in population and businesses left some buildings in the commercial section in disrepair (Figures #19 and 20). However, East Atlanta's deterioration was not as severe as other in-town neighborhoods. The District maintained a higher median household income, and the housing stock remained mainly owner occupied and in good condition.¹¹⁷

In the early 1980s, residents started organizing to improve the neighborhood and investors began to see the potential of East Atlanta, which boasts a rich history and close proximity to downtown Atlanta. In 1985, Mayor Andrew Young held a press conference at the DeKalb Federal Savings & Loan Association to celebrate revitalization efforts, in conjunction with the East Atlanta Merchant Association and the East Atlanta Neighborhood Association. In that same year, the city was awarded a Community Development Block Grant for improvements in the business sector.¹¹⁸ According to long-time resident Charles Turner, gentrification in the District began in this period, and as he recalled, many of the new store owners in East Atlanta Village in the 1980s were young, white, and new to the area.

Twenty-First Century (2000 - Present)

Today, East Atlanta continues to experience a dramatic shift in its economic and racial makeup. Revitalized commercial areas and landscapes have drawn many new, middle-income residents to the District seeking trendy, up-and-coming urban addresses. As early as the 1990s, East Atlanta Village had become a "party Village," according to Charles Turner. In 2007 and 2008, East Atlanta was voted "Best Neighborhood" by readers of the Atlanta weekly newspaper *Creative Loafing*, highlighting the East Atlanta Beer Festival, the East Atlanta Village Strut, and the East Atlanta Farmers Market. All are annual neighborhood events that support local foundations and businesses.

¹¹² Ecke, Melvin W. "From Ivy Street to Kennedy Center: A Centennial History of Atlanta Public School System." Atlanta Board of Education. 1972. p. 422.

¹¹³ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 101.

¹¹⁴ Auchmuty, Jim. "Sound of sawing, smell of spackling in the air." *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, September 22, 1985, 7.

¹¹⁵ Bryant, Henry and Katrina VanCronkhite. *Images of America: East Atlanta*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 101.

¹¹⁶ City of Atlanta, Department of Community Development, Bureau of Planning, "East Atlanta: Commercial Revitalization Project," *Atlanta*, 1985, 13.

¹¹⁷ City of Atlanta. *East Atlanta Village Study*. Department of Planning, Development and Neighborhood Conservation, Bureau of Planning, East Atlanta Village Task Force. July, 2000. Accessed February, 2017, <http://www.atlantaga.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3066>, Appendix: 11.

¹¹⁸ Ibid, Appendix: 12.

Although positive press and new residents are beneficial to the neighborhood, this change has not come without problems. Increasing gentrification often prices lower income residents and fixed-income senior citizens out of the neighborhood, which threatens the diversity of the area.

Between 1990 and 2000, the black population of East Atlanta decreased by 20 percent and the white population increased by 31 percent. In that same time frame, the median family income increased 68 percent to \$34,630. In 2015, the median household income was \$50,596, and the average price for a house in East Atlanta has risen steadily since the late 1990s.¹¹⁹ The City of Atlanta's neighborhood profile describes East Atlanta as stable, with 85 percent of family and commercial parcels evaluated as in good condition. Proof of more dramatic shifts in the economic and racial makeup of East Atlanta is anticipated from the 2020 Census.¹²⁰

The recent history of East Atlanta reflects the trends experienced by the country as a whole: Post World War II housing boom, highway disruption, and urban decline through white flight. However, East Atlanta's rise and reemergence as a vital neighborhood and important contributor to the Atlanta region is expected to continue into the third decade of the twenty-first century.

¹¹⁹ "East Atlanta: Atlanta's Funkiest Neighborhood," *City-Data.com*, accessed February 15, 2017, <http://www.city-data.com/articles/East-Atlanta-Atlantas-Funkiest.html#ixzz4Z9z0dvh0>

¹²⁰ City of Atlanta, "Neighborhood Profile: East Atlanta." Accessed February 16, 2017, <http://www.atlantaga.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=7900>

SECTION 4

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register, a historic district must be more than just documented—it must be shown to have been significant in the past.

Significance for National Register eligibility is determined in four ways:

- association with events, activities, and/or developments in the past;
- association with people who were significant in the past;
- significance in architecture, engineering, planning, construction, and/or landscape architecture; or
- the potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation.

See the enclosed “National Register Criteria” for more information about the four criteria.

Using the “areas of significance” below, explain why you think the district is significant.

To be significant in a particular area, a district must have extant historic resources associated with that area. For example, most residential neighborhoods are significant in the area of architecture for the style or building type of the houses; commercial districts in the areas of architecture and commerce; entire cities may be significant in a number of areas. A district need only be significant in one area, although it may be significant in many areas. **REMEMBER:** You must be able to directly associate extant buildings, structures, sites, or objects to an area of significance.

A. Areas of Significance

From the list below, check the "areas of historical significance" that you believe may apply to the district. If you check "other" be sure to explain.

agriculture
archaeology-historic
archaeology-prehistoric

architecture

art

commerce

communications

community planning

conservation
economics
education
engineering
entertainment/recreation
ethnic heritage (e.g. African-American)
exploration/settlement
health/medicine
industry

invention
landscape architecture
law
literature
maritime history
military
performing arts
philosophy
politics/government
religion
science

social history

transportation
women's history
other (specify)

B. Statements of Significance

For each "area of significance" checked above, provide a written explanation of why you believe the district is historically significant in this respect. This statement should stress the historical importance — not the history — of the district and the association of the extant historic resources to the area of significance. Indicate why you believe the district deserves to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Be sure to place the district in its local and regional historical context; if possible, put the district in a state or national context as well.

Be sure to “make your case” as to why you think the district is significant.

NOTE: Do not confuse area of significance with historic function. Historic function relates to the use of a resource while area of significance relates to contributions to the broader patterns of history. For example, just because a church is located within a district, the district is not necessarily significant in the area of religion unless the church congregation made a significant impact or change regionally, statewide, or nationally to the larger religious organization or religious history.

The following questions should be answered for each area of significance:

- Why do you think this district is important or significant in this area?
- What event, person, or feature is most important in relation to the district?
- What physical features of the district (buildings, structures, sites, objects, landscaping, plan, etc.) are directly associated with the historic significance of the district and best illustrate or represent its significance today?

The following questions should be answered for architecture, engineering, or landscape architecture:

- Describe properties that are good examples of their style or type or represent types and styles found in the district.

The following questions should be answered for archaeology:

- What information has been or could be yielded from the site? Why do you believe this?

Statements of Significance

The East Atlanta Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development as a good example of an evolving suburb. Although the District has roots in the 1870s and 1880s, it boomed as a streetcar suburb from the 1890s through the early twentieth century, then developed into a quintessential, automobile-centric post-World War II urban neighborhood. Neighborhood plats and historic newspaper articles demonstrate that a series of individual settlements evolved into subdivisions and finally, into the neighborhood as it is today. Initially, East Atlanta began as a sparsely populated farm and dairy community, but in 1883 the creation of the “Soldier’s Home” streetcar line that traveled north to south along Moreland Avenue spurred the subdivision and sale of formerly rural properties. The District’s various development patterns are evident in sections with slightly differing lot sizes, setbacks, and street grid layouts. The earliest subdivisions were located just west and parallel to the trolley line and along the major east-west thoroughfare of Glenwood Avenue and the north-south thoroughfare of Flat Shoals Avenue.

East Atlanta’s development patterns are very similar to those of nearby Kirkwood and Grant Park. East Atlanta was conceived and marketed as a whites-only neighborhood for Atlanta’s growing middle class. A circa 1890s subdivision plat titled “The New Town of East Atlanta,” advertised by the firm of Carter and Evans, was designed to market the “New Town” and not only promised that “You will have no City taxes to pay,” but explicitly stated “We sell to only the best class of white people”¹²¹ (Figure #24).

The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company began construction on streetcar lines in Atlanta in 1883, providing access to the southeast Atlanta neighborhood of Grant Park.¹²² In 1891, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company began service to East Atlanta along what became known as the “Soldier’s Home” line, using horse and mule-drawn streetcars.¹²³ This line branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line, which followed present-day Memorial Drive, and travelled south along Moreland Avenue until it terminated at the Confederate Soldier’s Home located on East Confederate Avenue. In 1887, The Metropolitan Company began powering its lines with steam locomotives, but the Soldier’s Home line remained a steam dummy line for several more years.¹²⁴

Commercial and residential development grew outward from downtown Atlanta, following the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company as it extended its lines down Moreland Avenue. The first general mercantile store and post office in East Atlanta were also opened in 1883. In 1887 the Soldier’s Home line transitioned to a steam powered “dummy” streetcar line. The proximity and affordability of this transportation option provided an opportunity for those who worked in downtown Atlanta to commute from the District to their place of employment. As more and more businessmen, merchants, and their families left downtown, the attraction of developing commuter neighborhoods grew, sparking more land purchases and development in East Atlanta.

After the dummy streetcar line laid new track in 1890, the McPherson Park Company offered 103 lots for sale along the new line. The oldest homes in the District are located within this subdivision, including those along Metropolitan and Haas Avenues. Following the extension of the streetcar, Bungalows, many in the Craftsman Style, became more prevalent in the neighborhood. These were also common in other streetcar suburbs like Grant Park and Kirkwood. Examples of Craftsman-style Bungalows are abundant within the Brownwood Park development. The Brownwood plat shows a subdivision of property in 1922

¹²¹ “New Town of East Atlanta” Advertisement Plat Map. Carter & Evans developers. circa 1890. Figure #24.

¹²² “Streetcars in Atlanta.” *Railga.com*. Accessed April, 2017, <http://railga.com/oddend/streetrail/atlantastr.html>.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

that includes four streets radiating eastward from the streetcar line on Moreland Avenue. Containing 238 lots, this subdivision surrounds the 13-acre greenspace of Brownwood Park.

After the first annexation of a section of East Atlanta by the City of Atlanta in 1909, commercial development increased in the District. One important commercial node, now called the Village, developed along either side of Flat Shoals Avenue at its intersection with Glenwood (formerly Welham) Avenue. This is where early businesses like the McWilliams Dry Goods Store (1883), Marbut & Minor General Mercantile store (1887), East Atlanta Bank (1911) and the East Atlanta Barber Shop (1913) were located, establishing this portion of the District as the main commercial node of the neighborhood.

The northwest section of the District, which includes the earliest subdivisions and the earliest commercial buildings, also reflects the District's earliest developmental pattern. From the 1890s to the 1930s, this pattern included gridded streets and rectangular lots, with regular setbacks, sidewalks, and relatively narrow streets. While the street grid is regular, not all the corners are at right angles, reflecting the evolution of the neighborhood as separate developers bought rural properties and connected them to the grid. This pattern continued until the development boom of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Immediately following the end of World War II, housing for returning veterans and their families was of prime importance for federal officials, and East Atlanta followed the national trends in residential development during this time period. The neighborhood expanded eastward and south from the commercial node of the Village, with new development filling in the majority of the District. New neighborhood services, community resources, and businesses opened to accommodate the growing population. The Atlanta Public School System opened Murphy High School in 1948 to address overcrowding, and in 1949, a new branch library opened at 457 Flat Shoals Avenue for circulation to the white residents of the community. One day later, a new library branch opened on Hunter Street, outside of the District, to serve the African-American community.

Some of the prominent house types that came with this post-war development boom were the American Small House, predominant throughout the neighborhood, along with the Ranch House and Split-Level, which were built during the late 1950s and into 1967, the end of the Period of Significance.

The East Atlanta Historic District is also significant in the area of commerce because its intact commercial buildings represent important phases of the District's past. Community activity centered around businesses in the commercial nodes, where neighbors bought general merchandise, groceries, clothing, gasoline, and other commodities, and were able to interact with each other. Service-oriented businesses included pharmacists, barbers, auto repair shops and a theater.

The primary commercial node in the District, especially before the construction of I-20, was the Village (East Atlanta Village, E.A.V.), which developed at the intersection of Glenwood and Flat Shoals Avenues. Flat Shoals Avenue was, and continues to be, one of the main roads leading to East Atlanta, and followed a well-used bus line. The two buildings that established this node in the late nineteenth century were the McWilliams Dry Good Store (1883) and the Marbut & Minor General Mercantile Store (1887). By 1932, the Village had a number of important businesses, including the Piggly Wiggly, which occupied a new structure in the location of the old Marbut & Minor, the Madison Theater, Haynes Paint Store, and the East Atlanta Bank (now the Flatiron building).

What would become the commercial node located on Moreland Avenue SE began its slow transformation in 1892 with the establishment of the East Atlanta Methodist (later Martha Brown United Methodist) Church congregation in the area. The church building was built on the southeast corner of Moreland Avenue SE and Metropolitan Avenue SE in 1918. A second church, the East Atlanta Baptist (later Moreland Avenue Baptist, currently First Iconium Baptist) Church, was constructed in 1910 at 970

Moreland Avenue SE on the corner of Moreland Avenue SE and Sally Ave. Moreland Avenue SE began to evolve from a residential and church community to a commercial district in the early 1920's with the addition of several businesses including D. P. McCorvey's Barber Shop (435a Moreland Avenue SE), J R Bosworth Restaurant (435c Moreland Avenue), J W Turner Grocers (437 Moreland Avenue SE), and Ruby McWilliams Soft Drinks (541 Moreland Avenue SE). By the mid-1930's there were three filling stations, two soda shops, a barber shop, a shoe repair store, a cleaners, a restaurant, and an A&P grocery store.

This commercial area on Moreland Avenue remained roughly the same size through the 1940's with only the addition of a substation of the *East Atlanta Journal* (345 Moreland Ave SE) to the list of businesses. By the 1950's this commercial area was growing with the addition of Shield and Huff Plumbing (349 Moreland Ave SE), Bob's Radio & Appliance Co. (351-357 Moreland Avenue SE,) a Kroger Grocery Store (527 Moreland Ave), and a masonic lodge. However, the area between Flat Shoals and Metropolitan Avenues saw limited commercial growth with only a few filling stations located further south along Moreland Avenue near Ormewood Avenue.¹²⁵ With the exception of the two churches, these buildings are not extant.

The East Atlanta Historic District is significant in the area of social history because of the dramatic changes this area underwent during the Civil Rights Movement and the desegregation of public schools from the late 1950s through the 1970s. In East Atlanta, white flight began quietly in response to the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954. This exodus from the neighborhood resulted in a complete demographic shift by 1970. According to census records, in 1940 less than 1 percent of the population of East Atlanta was categorized as black, but by 1970 40 to 60 percent of the population of East Atlanta was comprised of African-Americans. This major demographic shift was likely sparked by the integration of Murphy High School in 1961, the first school to be integrated in the East Atlanta area.

The 1962 Negro Settlement Map shows that East Atlanta was considered a transitional area, meaning that it contained less than 50 percent Negro occupancy and/or more than 10 percent of properties were for sale (Figure #25). In the City of Atlanta, creative and exploitative zoning and planning strategies were utilized to segregate by race, and sometimes by class. Blockbusting and redlining activities were widespread in Atlanta and used by real estate and banking professionals to take advantage of both white and black families. There is no specific evidence, however, of blockbusting activity in the East Atlanta neighborhood as there was in nearby Kirkwood.

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1968, many black families were assisted in efforts to purchase homes in East Atlanta. Between 1960 and 1970, the non-white population of DeKalb County increased by 157 percent, and as a result, many white families sold their homes at record losses in order to relocate to homogeneous, white neighborhoods that were not impacted by redlining and other negative federal policies.

The East Atlanta Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture because of the variety of building types and styles that are represented in the District, including residential, commercial and community landmark buildings. Many of these are intact, representative examples of prevailing design and construction traditions in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1960s. East Atlanta contains various examples of architectural styles and types identified in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* (1991). House types found in East Atlanta correlate to the development period of the neighborhood, and include one-story examples such as the Gabled Wing Cottage (1875-1915), Queen

¹²⁵ U.S. City Directories. Indexed database and digital images. [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). <http://www.ancestry.com>. Atlanta, Georgia. City Directory. 1910. 1920. 1934. Accessed April 17, 2017.

Anne Cottage (1870-1900), Bungalow (1900-1930), American Small House (1925-1955), and Ranch House (1950-1975). Typical two-story types include the Queen Anne House (1870-1900).

A few prosperous families lived in East Atlanta in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and their residences are high-style. One is the only building in the District already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Zuber-Jarrell House, located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue SE (Photo #290). The Zuber-Jarrell House is Neoclassical Revival in style, which was popular from the 1890s to the 1930s. Almost every small town across the state has at least one example of a Neoclassical Revival house. The Zuber-Jarrell house, built in 1906, has a full height front portico with Ionic columns, a classical cornice with dentils, and a symmetrical front façade. Another Neoclassical Revival-style building in the District is the Martha Brown United Methodist Church, now known as Eastside Church, located at 468 Moreland Avenue (Photo #22). This community landmark building was constructed in 1914 and also contains a front portico with Corinthian columns, triangular pediments on the side, and a decorative cornice.

There is a single instance of the Mediterranean Revival style in the District, which only occurred in Georgia's suburban areas during the 1920s and 1930s. This style is based on both Spanish and Italian vernacular country houses that were constructed in along the Mediterranean. The single example of this unusual style is 721 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #288). This house is asymmetrical with smooth stucco or masonry walls, a low-pitched roof with clay tile, and either a hipped or gabled roof.

East Atlanta is also significant for its intact examples of historic commercial architecture. Commercial buildings were constructed in the neighborhood from the late nineteenth century through the end of the Period of Significance. Two main commercial areas serve the neighborhood. One node developed along Moreland Avenue initially because of the streetcar line, though this area remained largely residential until I-20 was constructed. Once the highway opened, commercialization along Moreland Avenue increased dramatically. However, the only extant contributing resources in the Moreland Avenue commercial node are the standalone tire shop located at 503 Moreland Avenue and the Multiple Retail building next door at 1188 Glenwood Avenue, both dating from the 1950s.

The larger surviving historic commercial node is the Village. This area developed around these two main thoroughfares and the Georgia Power bus line extension that followed Flat Shoals Avenue. Buildings here date from the early 1880s to the 1960s, and exhibit a range of types and styles. The commercial types in these two nodes include the Community Store, Single Retail, Multiple Retail, Retail and Office, and the Corner Store types. The style of these buildings is primarily Stripped Classicism.

Other character-defining features of many of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings include in the District include simple rectangular forms, fronts that directly face onto the sidewalk, usually with large display windows, architectural ornament that is primarily on the facade, and parapet rooflines. Brick is the most common cladding material, and stylistic elements like brick corbelling and dentils are often added.

The District includes two International Style commercial buildings that were constructed after World War II. The United States Post Office located at 1231 Metropolitan Avenue (Photo #287) is an example of this modern style, which features a rectangular form, flat roof, large expanses of glass and lack of ornament. In many Georgia communities, the first International-style buildings were often public buildings, such as the post office, library, or school.

C. Exceptions

The National Register criteria state special conditions for listing certain kinds of properties usually excluded from the National Register including moved buildings/structures, properties less than 50 years old, birthplaces or gravesites, cemeteries, reconstructed buildings/structures, and commemorative structures (see enclosed “National Register Criteria”.) If the district has a majority of resources that fit any of these exceptions, see “Additional Guidelines” number 12 on pages 28-29 and provide the information here. If the district includes any contributing resources that are less than 50 years old, be sure to describe and photograph them and explain why they should be considered “historic”.

SECTION 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Sources of Information

The following is a checklist of sources that should be consulted to adequately research historic properties. This checklist is only a start. Please do not limit your research to these sources. Be sure to visit the local historical society, library, courthouse, and/or county archives for information.

Also refer to "WRITING THE HISTORY OF YOUR COMMUNITY" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN GEORGIA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); and "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN ATLANTA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); available at www.georgiashpo.org for further guidance on the location of records, research techniques, sources, and interpretation of data.

INCLUDE A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONSULTED SOURCES (use HPD's "How to Cite Sources of Information" guide sheet or the *Chicago Manual of Style* for format). It is not necessary to provide a copy of all material consulted; however, it would be helpful if clear photocopies could be submitted for those entries marked by an asterisk (*). Do not send originals — these are non-returnable.

Put a check by all the sources consulted. Put n/a beside the sources that were not available.

_____ *Architectural Plans (cite the date, title or legend, and location)

_____ Biographical Sketches (published in books or an obituary from the newspaper)

_____ Census Records (Indicate the years of census records consulted)

_____ Agricultural

_____ Manufacturing

___**X**___ Population

___**X**___ City and/or Telephone Directories

_____ City Records at City Hall

_____ Building Permits

_____ City Tax Records

_____ City Council Minutes

___**X**___ County Historian (unpublished works, interviews)

___**X**___ County Histories/City Histories

_____ County Records at County Courthouse or on microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives and History

_____ Deeds

_____ Estate Records

_____ Tax Digests

_____ Gazetteers

_____ Insurance Records

___X___ Interviews (who, when, where, by whom)

___X___ * Maps and Plats (historic) - particularly useful are land ownership maps, bird's eye views, railroad maps, privately-owned maps such as plats and give location of the original

___X___ * Newspapers (especially centennial or anniversary editions)—send photocopies and include date. NOTE: send photocopies of obituaries for people associated with the property

___X___ * Historic Photographs and Postcards—send photocopies and include date and location of the original

_____ Personal/Family Papers (letters, diaries, recollections, business papers, and stationary)

___X___ Periodicals/Magazines (professional business, popular) - particularly useful are architectural magazines such as *Southern Architect and Building News* (since 1889); *Industrial Index* (since 1912); and the *Manufacturers Record* (since 1882)

_____ Place Name Data (explain the origins of any place names associated with property)

___X___ * Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (located at local insurance offices; University of Georgia Map Library and at Georgia State University on microfilm)

_____ Tax Digests (many located at Georgia Department of Archives and History or sometimes available at the County Courthouse)

___X___ Unpublished sources (thesis, dissertations, and/or family-owned papers)

NOTE: Do not overlook Internet sources of information. Entering names or keywords into an Internet search engine may access useful on-line sources of information. If Internet sources are used, please cite the web page or URL and the date accessed.

B. Photographs

At a minimum, photographs of the district must include:

1. At least one image of **each discussed representative historic building (styles and types), structures, sites, and objects;**
2. At least one image of all **community landmark buildings** (government buildings, churches, schools etc.);
3. Images of representative landscaping, streetscapes, and **groups of properties showing relationships among buildings;**
4. Images of **representative noncontributing buildings and structures;**
5. Images of the edges and surrounding area of the historic district;
6. Images of any contributing properties less than 50 years old.
7. Images of designated open spaces, such as parks.

Photographic Standards

- High resolution digital photographs are required and **MUST** be Tagged Image File (TIF) format (TIF). To achieve the necessary level of quality, photos should be taken using a recent generation digital camera (SLR or point-and-shoot) that has a RAW setting menu option. Photos should be taken using the RAW setting and then converted to TIF format files using a computer conversion process. TIFF size should be a minimum of 2000 x 3000 pixels and 360 pixels per inch (ppi). If the digital photos are not of sufficient quality, HPD will require them to be resubmitted. Please submit all photos on a CD or DVD. The digital photos must be numbered sequentially to match a printed set of photos and a photo key, which will be a map of the district (see below).
- In addition to the CD/DVD, please submit a 4x6 copy of each photograph on photo paper (not “regular” printer paper.)
- Photographs must be identified and dated. Please number photographs sequentially so that we can take a “virtual tour” of the district.
 - For printed photographs: label each photograph on the back with the photo number and street address or street name. Photographs may be submitted with the HDIF in an envelope or held together by a rubber band. **Please do not mount the photographs.**
 - For digital photographs: Create an MS Word document that includes the date the photos were taken and the photographer’s name. List all photographs sequentially by number using this format:

Photo 1 of 30: 252 Broad Street; photographer facing west

- Photographs should be cross-referenced by number to one copy of the district map to create a photo key (see page 20 for example).

NOTE: There is no required overall number of photographs for larger districts—provide enough to give a good representation of the district (but remember: photographs are worth a thousand words!). In smaller districts of 50 properties or less, one photograph of each property (contributing and noncontributing) should be included and identified by street address. Thoroughly photographing the district will expedite the processing of the nomination. **Photographs are non-returnable.**

C. Historic Photographs

Provide photocopies or high-resolution scanned JPEG images of historic photographs of the district and indicate the date (approximate), location, and source of the photograph. Newspapers, scrapbooks, wedding albums, historic postcards, books, and advertisements are a few good sources for finding historic views of a historic property or district. Historic photographs help determine if the district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If historic photographs are not available, please explain the efforts made to locate them (HPD may be able to suggest additional sources).

D. Maps and Geographical Information

1. Location Map

Provide a location map to show where the district is located. Please use: www.bing.com/maps/. Be sure the map is sufficiently detailed, accurately scaled, and clearly printed. Please mark the boundary.

2. District Map

Provide two copies of the district map(s). The map(s) must be at the **scale of 1" = 200'** and **identify legal boundaries and/or natural or other physical features to properly indicate the boundary of the district**. The maps must be easily reproducible (preferably black and white). Based on the size of your district, this map may need to be printed on oversized paper.

Computer-generated maps/GIS-generated tax maps (available from the county courthouse in the tax assessor's office in the county where the district is located, and some regional or local planning departments) are recommended. They must indicate parcels/tracts, street names, street addresses, and building footprints.

If you are submitting a GIS map, provide a buffer zone of at least two (2) blocks or an equivalent distance surrounding the proposed district (see example of district map on page 20).

One of the district map(s) must be marked with the proposed district boundaries, contributing and noncontributing resources, and locations of photographs. Indicate the proposed boundary with a heavy line.

The second map should be unmarked for HPD use. This map should not include boundary lines, dates of construction, or photo numbers. The map should include street names, addresses, and building footprints.

Marked set of maps should include:

- a. The title of the map;
- b. The type or identification number and source of the map;
- c. Scale and/or dimensions;
- d. North arrow;
- e. The name of district, county, and date prepared;
- f. The name of the person or agency that prepared the map;
- g. The location of the photographs;
- h. The district boundaries;
- i. Contributing and noncontributing properties marked; and
- j. Date of construction of all buildings. This is especially important for mid-20th century resources. This can be done on a separate map if needed.

Contributing properties are buildings, structures, sites, and objects over 50 old that retain their historic integrity (i.e. look pretty much the same today as they did in the past). Noncontributing properties are those that are less than 50 years old or are historic properties that have been so altered that it does not resemble the way it did in the past.

Use one of these two methods to mark contributing and noncontributing properties:

Method 1

Mark contributing properties with a “C”

Mark noncontributing properties with an “X”

Mark historically vacant properties with a “V”

Mark currently vacant properties that have lost historic buildings/structures within the last 50 years with a “VX”

Method 2

Mark contributing properties with a green highlighter marker

Mark noncontributing properties with a pink highlighter marker

Mark historically vacant properties with a green highlighter marker and the letter “V”

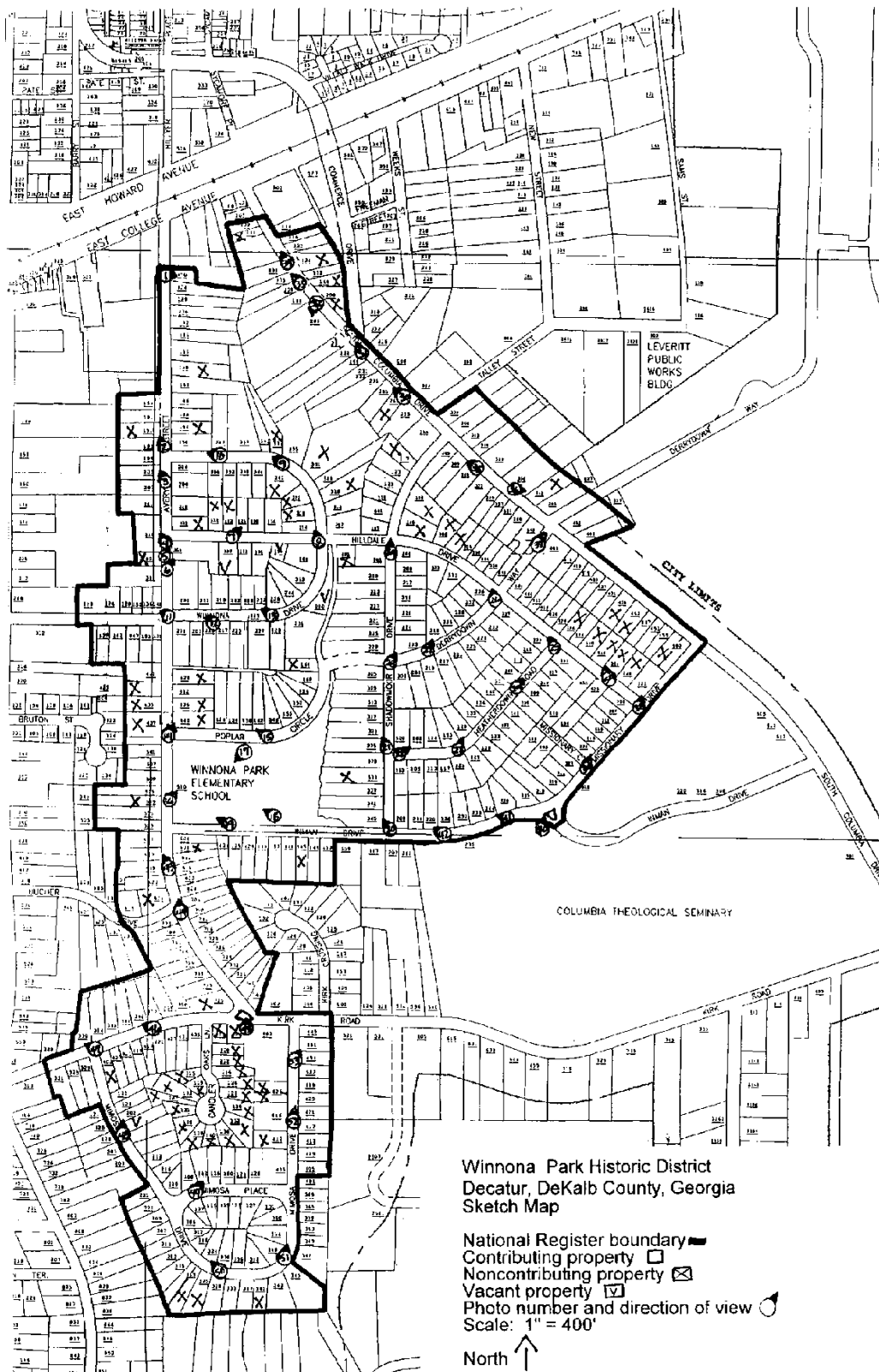
Mark currently vacant properties that have lost historic buildings/structures within the last 50 years with a yellow highlighter marker

SEE EXAMPLE OF DISTRICT MAP PAGE 20

3. Sanborn Maps

Provide photocopies of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the district, if available. See enclosed “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps” for information on how to obtain the maps.

SAMPLE DISTRICT MAP



5. CHECKLIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Before submitting your Historic District Information Form, make sure that you have enclosed the following information. **Use this as a checklist and check (with an X) the items that you have included.** If you are unable to enclose an item, explain why on a separate page.

Sources of Bibliographical Information

- ☒ Bibliography
- ☐ Checklist of sources
- ☒ Supplemental research information (clear photocopies not originals)

Photographs (labeled and cross-referenced to district map(s))

- ☒ Representative buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites
- ☒ Streetscapes and landscapes
- ☐ Surrounding areas, edges of the district, and boundaries
- ☐ Photocopies of historic photographs
- ☒ CD/DVD of photographs
- ☒ Photo log

Maps

- ☒ Location map (www.bing.com/maps/)
- ☒ District map (s) with photographs, contributing/noncontributing properties, street names/addresses, building footprints, and boundary marked at a scale of 1" = 200'
- ☒ District map(s) unmarked for HPD use
- ☒ Photocopy of Sanborn Map(s) (if available)

Text

- ☒ Completed Historic District Information Form (hard copy and CD)
- or**
- ☐ Completed National Register of Historic Places Form (hard copy and CD)

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I have enclosed the above documentation with my Historic District Information Form/National Register form for the **East Atlanta Historic District** proposed nomination. I understand that if I do not include all of the requested documentation, my application will not be processed until it is complete.

Signature of Preparer_____

Date **04/25/2017**

SECTION 6

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

The following additional guidelines should be taken into account in writing the history of the district, as appropriate. Do not answer the questions on these pages of the form; incorporate the answers into the history in Section 3.

1. For each **significant person** associated with the district, provide a concise, factual biographical sketch which answers the following questions:

- When and where was the person born? When and where did the person die?
- When did the person acquire or become associated with the district? For how long a period was the person associated with it?
- What did the person do while associated with the district?
- What was the person's occupation, profession, trade, or craft? (What did they do for a living?)
- What were the person's avocational interests? (What did they do with their "free time?")
- What was the person's family situation?
- What were the person's social, political, or cultural activities, or achievements, if other than their job?

How does this person's activities and achievements compare to others of the time? in the area? How does this person's life "fit" into the larger scheme of local, state, regional, or national history?

NOTE: Copies of published biographies or obituaries may suffice for the biographical sketch. Be sure to include the full citation of the source of any copies of biographical sketches that are included.

Complete and fully documented biographical information is essential if you wish your district to be significant in terms of National Register Criterion B, "associations with important persons."

PRECAUTIONARY NOTE: It is difficult to qualify for National Register listing on the basis of association with an important person. You must be able to not only document the person's life but also show that history was significantly different in the community, the area, the state, or the nation because of what this individual did. Therefore, you must be able to put the person's life into the context of the larger history of the community, the region, the state, or the nation. Simply reciting the biographical facts about a person is not enough.

For example, the house of a mayor is probably not significant under Criterion B. However, the house of the founder of a town may be significant under Criterion B.

2. For each significant event associated with the district, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:

- What was the event?
- When did it take place?
- Who was associated with it?
- How did this happen?
- What occurred as a result of this event? How was history different because of it?
- What physical features of the district today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic event?

Examples of significant events: the signing of a treaty, the founding of the community, the invention of something, the making of an important decision, significant alteration of a town's plan, etc.

3. For all significant activities and developments associated with the district, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:

- What were the activities or developments associated with the district?
- When did these activities or developments take place? For what period of time?
- Who was associated with them?
- How did they first occur?
- What happened as a result of these activities or developments? How was history different because of them?
- What physical features of the district today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic activities or developments?
- Examples of significant activities and developments: the arrival of the railroad or major road, agriculture, milling, manufacturing, education, government, etc.

4. In the history, be sure to say something about the history of the district for each of the following major chronological periods in Georgia's history, unless some other periodization is more appropriate for the district.

- Prehistoric
- Colonial (1733-1776)
- Antebellum (1776-1860)
- Civil War (1860-1865)
- Reconstruction (1865-1870s)
- New South (1880s-1910s)
- Boll Weevil and Depression (1920s-1930s)
- New Deal/WPA (1933-1941)
- World War II (1941-1945)
- Modern (after 1945)

Give the most attention to the period when the district was the most important and from which extant buildings, structures, sites, and objects date.

For each period, be sure to discuss who was associated with the district, what events or activities may have taken place there, and what buildings and structures were built.

NOTE: Be sure to concentrate on the period that begins the district's significant history to the present. For example: if a residential neighborhood was developed between in 1920 and 1940, you do not need to begin with the prehistoric period.

Also, discuss the planning and development of the district:

Was the development of the district planned (streets, lots, set-asides for parks or other public uses, services, land use or ownership restrictions/covenants), or did the district just develop in an unplanned manner over time?

Did the district develop all at once in a relatively short time, or did its development take place incrementally over a longer period of time?

If development was planned:

- What was the original plan? Does the original paper plan (or map or plat) exist?
- When was it planned?
- Who planned the district (individual landowner, developer, other company [e.g., railroad or industry], public agency)?
- How well did the subsequent development of the district conform to the original plan? If different, in what respects, and why?
- How evident is the original plan for the district today? What physical features represent the plan?

Does the plan conform to a known type of historic planned development in Georgia (e.g., county seat with courthouse square, railroad town, crossroads community, suburb)?

What were the key or distinctive physical planning features of the district (e.g., gridiron or curvilinear street plan, rectangular or irregular-shaped lots, land set aside for parks or schools or churches, relationship to railroads or highways) and are these physical features still extant/evident today?

5. If you are documenting a district with agricultural resources, be sure to answer the following questions:

- What types of agricultural-related resources exist in the district and what are their approximate date(s) of construction?
- Who established it?
- Who were the subsequent owners?
- How long did it operate? How did its operations change over time?
- What crops were grown? What animals were raised? What agricultural products were produced? (And what are your sources for this information?)
- What was the economic impact of the agricultural production on the community? How did it compare to other in the area?

6. If you are documenting a district with industrial or manufacturing resources, be sure to answer the following questions:

- What types of industrial- or manufacturing-related resources exist in the district and what are their approximate date(s) of construction?
- Who established it?
- Who were the subsequent owners?
- How long did it operate? How did its operations change over time?
- What products were produced? (And what are your sources for this information?)

- What was the economic impact of the production on the community? How did it compare to other in the area?
7. **If you are documenting a district with commercial resources, be sure to answer the following questions:**
 - How large an area, geographically, did the commercial resources serve?
 - What types of businesses were historically located in the commercial area?
 8. **If you are documenting a district with a mill or factory, be sure to answer the following questions:**
 - Who established the mill or factory?
 - When was it established?
 - How long did it operate? Did its operations change over time?
 - What was processed, produced, or manufactured? How did the manufacturing process work? How is the historic manufacturing process represented or illustrated by the existing buildings and structures? Is there historic machinery left?
 - What was the source of power for the machinery? How was power distributed throughout the mill/factory complex, and what physical features are left to show this?
 - How many people were employed? Was the employee force integrated? Were women employed?
 - Where did the employees live?
 - To whom were the products sold? Where and how were the products transported and/or sold?
 9. **If you are documenting a district with institutions like churches, schools, or clubhouses, be sure to answer the following questions about each institution:**

NOTE: Make sure you distinguish between the people belonging to the institution and the existing building, and focus on the history of the existing building. For example, if a church congregation was started in 1850 but the building was constructed in 1920, focus on the history of the church congregation when it was housed in the extant building.

- When was it founded?
 - What was the size, enrollment, or service area of the institution?
 - What were its major historical activities? Who benefited or was affected by them?
 - How does this particular building fit into the overall history of the institution? Is it the only building associated with it? The most recent in a series? One of a complex?
 - Was the institution integrated (and when)? Is there an association with the institution and the Civil Rights Movement?
10. **If you are documenting a district with a cemetery, be sure to include the following:**
 - Describe the layout, landscaping, and funerary architecture and sculpture of the cemetery.
 - Dates when the cemetery was used.
 - In general, who is buried there (e.g. people of the town, people of a certain congregation, etc.)
 - Are there separate sections of the cemetery (e.g. white, African-American, Jewish, paupers, etc.)?
 - Are there graves associated with people of transcendent historical importance?
 11. **If you are documenting a district with landscape features, be sure to include the following:**
 - Describe or document the historic as well as the current form or appearance of the landscape features.
 - Indicate when the landscape feature was created or established.

- Document who was responsible for creating or establishing the landscape feature (e.g. individual property owners, local club, philanthropist, government agency).
- Explain what purpose(s) the landscape feature served historically. Was it primarily aesthetic or related to the appearance of the district? Was it recreational or commemorative in nature? Or did it serve some other function such as conservation?
- Describe what has happened to the landscape feature over time: How much has it changed? How much of the original landscape feature has survived?

DO NOT OVERLOOK:

- Street trees in residential neighborhoods or downtown business districts.
- Sidewalks, curbs, and planting strips.
- Street pavements (stone, brick, concrete, dirt)
- Streetlights.
- Courthouse squares.
- Small public parks.
- “Unbuildable” land set aside formally or informally as parkland.
- Traditional recreational places such as swimming holes or fishing spots.
- Railroad or highway corridors or roadbeds.
- Unusual or distinctive natural features (springs, steep hills, ravines, rock outcrops).

12. Exceptions

If the district contains a majority of resources that meet one of the following special conditions, provide the relevant information below in Section 4, part c:

NOTE: The National Register does not list complexes of unrelated moved buildings that create a “museum setting” or a “false sense of history.”

- Buildings or structures that were moved from its original location;
- Buildings or structures that are less than 50 years old;
- Reconstructed buildings or structures; or
- Commemorative structures

12 a. Buildings or structures were moved from their original locations; explain:

- Reason for moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved as a last resort to save it? From what? What efforts were made to preserve the building/structure at its original location?
- Date when the building/structure was moved.
- Distance the building/structure was moved.
- Method of moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved in such a way as to minimize damage to its historic construction and materials?
- Discuss what was left behind or not moved to the new location (foundations, chimneys, porches, outbuildings, additions).
- Compare the current location to the original location in terms of geography, landscaping, vegetation, surroundings, etc.
- Provide a description of the character and appearance of the original location, its setting, and its surroundings.
- Include a map showing the former location of the building/structure and photographs of the former site of the building/structure showing where the building(s)/structure(s) were located, its

setting, and the surroundings of the property. Also, include one or more historic photographs of the building/structure at its original location.

12 b. For buildings/structures less than 50 years old or which has achieved its significance in the last 50 years, explain:

- Why is the architecture, engineering, construction material, or construction technique of outstanding significance in modern history?
- Why is the person, event, or activity associated with the building/structure of exceptional historical importance in the modern period?

12 c. For reconstructed buildings/structures, explain:

- How has the building or structure been reconstructed? On what basis of authenticity was the reconstruction based?
- Is the surrounding environment suitable to the understanding and interpretation of the reconstructed building?
- Is there no other building or structure with the same historical associations or significance?

12 d. For commemorative structures, explain:

- Is the commemorative structure itself as well as the person or event it commemorates at least 50 years old?
- Is the significance of the person or event being commemorated well documented?
- Does the commemorative structure have artistic or architectural significance?
- Is it related to other commemorative structures or to a larger commemorative movement?

Appendix 1—Letter of Support from East Atlanta Community Association



Ms. Stephanie Cherry-Farmer
National Register and Survey Program Manager
Georgia Historic Preservation Division
2610 Georgia Highway 155, SW
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281

Dear Ms. Cherry-Farmer:

As president of the East Atlanta Community Association, I am writing to relay our communities support for the drafting of a National Register nomination as demonstrated by a unanimous vote at the May 2016 community meeting. To further demonstrate our commitment EACA is sponsoring this exploratory effort to sufficiently document the community to determine the further ability and desire for the neighborhood to proceed with a formal nomination to National Register.

Georgia State University graduate students, under the direction of Professor Richard Laub, will be researching and writing the nomination this spring semester. As part of this process Professor Laub, along with yourself, have attended and educated the East Atlanta community at various functions to include both community association meetings and EACA Executive Committee meetings as well as East Atlanta History Night, which allowed residents to share stories, photos and artifacts of East Atlanta's history. These multiple connections have allowed for both for an increased understanding of the process and a sense of inclusion from local citizens.

We appreciate any additional assistance you and your office can give our neighborhood toward this endeavor. Please let me know if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Lewis Cartee
President
East Atlanta Community Association

Appendix 2: Figure List

Figure 1	Location full map
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Figure 46	Moreland Estates Subdivision (1954) Plat
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Appendix 3: Photograph Log

**Photos taken Spring Semester, 2017
By students of Class History 8700**

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Photo 53 of 307: east on Glenwood
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Photo 58 of 307: Flatiron building
Photo 59 of 307: Looking south on Brownwood_564 Brownwood Avenue
Photo 60 of 307: looking east on Newton Avenue
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Photo 63 of 307: looking north on Flat Shoals
Photo 64 of 307: looking north on Flat Shoals
Photo 65 of 307: looking north on Flat Shoals
Photo 66 of 307: looking north on Gresham
Photo 67 of 307: looking north on Haas Avenue
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Photo 69 of 307: looking north on Moreland
Photo 70A of 307: looking south on Brownwood
Photo 70B of 307: left side of street looking south on Brownwood
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Photo 80 of 307: north on Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 81 of 307: NW on Gresham
Photo 82 of 307: old Madison Theater
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Photo 86 of 307: west on Glenwood
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Photo 96 of 307: 1525 May
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Photo 99 of 307: north on Pasley Avenue
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Photo 103 of 307: 378 monument
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Photo 106 of 307: McPherson Avenue street view
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Photo 108 of 307: 1595/1599 McPherson
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Photo 111 of 307: McWilliams Avenue street view
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Photo 113 of 307: Maynard terrace street view
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Photo 121 of 307: 1590 Glenwood
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Photo 154 of 307: 623 Clifton
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Photo 196 of 307: 2062 Cloverdale
Photo 197 of 307: looking to 2049 and 2055 Cloverdale
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Photo 202 of 307: 2215 Edgemore Drive
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Photo 207 of 307: 718 East Side Avenue
Photo 208 of 307: 726 Pasley Avenue SE
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Photo 225 of 307: 738 Maynard
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Photo 239 of 307: 1361 Willow Place
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Photo 242 of 307: 1683 Flat Shoals Road
Photo 243 of 307: 1701 Cecile Avenue
Photo 244 of 307: 1715 Cecile Avenue
Photo 245 of 307: 1711 Braeburn
Photo 246 of 307: 1721 Braeburn

Photo 247 of 307: 1744 piper
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Photo 253 of 307: 1055 Leah
Photo 254 of 307: 1101 Fayetteville Road
Photo 255 of 307: 846 Flat Shoals way
Photo 256 of 307: east on Braeburn
Photo 257 of 307: south on Hillburn
Photo 258 of 307: west on Elmhurst
Photo 259 of 307: 1281 Poplarcrest
Photo 260 of 307: 1509 Wainwright
Photo 261 of 307: 1522 Wainwright
Photo 262 of 307: 1555 Wainwright
Photo 263 of 307: 1571 Wainwright
Photo 264 of 307: 1587 Wainwright
Photo 265 of 307: 1595 Wainwright
Photo 266 of 307: 2310 Cloverdale
Photo 267 of 307: 2310 Willowdale
Photo 268 of 307: 2351 Cloverdale
Photo 269 of 307: Elmhurst streetscape
Photo 270 of 307: 1161 Fayetteville Road
Photo 271 of 307: 1215 Fayetteville Road
Photo 272 of 307: 1232 Bouldercrest
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Photo 274 of 307: 1619 Wainwright
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Photo 287 of 307: US Post Office Metropolitan Avenue
Photo 288 of 307: 721 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 289 of 307: Sylvester Cemetery
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Photo 291 of 307: Brownwood park marker photo
Photo 292 of 307: 1820 Mary Dell Drive
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Photo 294 of 307: I-20 wall on McPherson
Photo 295 of 307: Moreland Avenue
Photo 296 of 307: demolished Skyhaven Elementary School
Photo 297 of 307: non-contributing residences opposite Skyhaven Elementary

Photo 298 of 307: 1283 & 1295 Elmhurst Circle
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Photo 300 of 307: 2142 and 2134 Marshalls Lane
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Photo 302 of 307: Historic Sylvester Cemetery
Photo 303 of 307: new construction and future development projects
Photo 304 of 307: 1960 and 1964 Nash Avenue
Photo 307 of 307: 417 and 411 Clifton Street
Photo 306 of 307: 564 Gresham Avenue
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Appendix 4: Attachment List

- Attachment 1: The House of Hope Atlanta (Greater Traveler's Baptist Church) Story. "Dates of Our Story." Provided by the House of Hope Atlanta. 28 March 2017.
- Attachment 2: *Atlanta Constitution*. "East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County." November 21, 1937
- Attachment 3: *Atlanta Constitution*. "East Atlanta Bank Open for Business." March 16, 1911.
- Attachment 4: "Brownwood Park Subdivision: Lots in this Beautiful Park Now Ready for Sale." Adair Plat Advertisements. Vol. 15 Maps LL 176 District 15. Sheet 66. Kenan Research, Atlanta History Center.
- Attachment 5: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Church Dedication" July 17, 1887.
- Attachment 6: *Atlanta Georgian and News*. "Many Improvements for East Atlanta." June 2, 1910.
- Attachment 7: *Atlanta Georgian*. "Gala Ceremony to Mark Lighting of White Way." October 12, 1928.
Atlanta Georgian. "Prosperous E. Atlanta Bids for Home Owners." October 12, 1928.
- Attachment 8 & 9: *East Atlanta News*. "Wit and Wisdom." October 16, 1936. Copy provided by Hal "Woody" Woodyard, Franklin Springs, Georgia.

Pruitt, Reverend W.N. "A Warning to Everyone." *East Atlanta News*. October 16, 1936. Copy provided by Hal "Woody" Woodyard, Franklin Springs, Georgia.
- Attachment 10: *East Atlanta News*, January 6, 1948, Vol 14, No 1.
- Attachment 11: Herman Hancock, "East Atlanta Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies," *The Atlanta Journal*, December 6, 1949.
- Attachment 12: "Church History." *Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1882-1977)* directory. 1977. Eastside United Methodist Church Archives. Atlanta, Georgia.
- Attachment 13: *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*. "Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage," July 18, 1947, p 1. p. 8.
- Attachment 14: *East Atlanta News*, December 7, 1954, Vol 19, No. 49.
- Attachment 15: Johnson, Carolyn. "E.A. Minor Lodge #603 History." Email. August 25, 2017.
- Attachment 16: *Atlanta Constitution*. "\$90,000 in Sales Announced Friday." June 18, 1921.
- Attachment 17: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Annexation Proposal to Be Heard Tuesday." June 9, 1927.
- Attachment 18: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Beautification Begun in Brownwood Park." May 25, 1937.
- Attachment 19: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Brown Estate. Out of Court." March 24, 1906.

Attachment 20: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Crowds Throng Madison Theater on Opening Night." July 3, 1927.

Attachment 21: *Atlanta Constitution*. "For County Union Committee Pleads." (March 27, 1909.

Attachment 22: *Atlanta Constitution*. "Townley to Head E. A. Minor Lodge; Temple Planned." December 17, 1922.

**THE HOUSE OF HOPE ATLANTA
(GREATER TRAVELERS REST BAPTIST CHURCH)
STORY**

The Dates of Our Story

- **1876 – May** – Church organized in a little house that was used as a rest house during the Civil War days.
- **1876 – May** – A Sunday School and Prayer Meeting group under the leadership of our first pastor, Rev. Sam Stinson, formed our first church fellowship.
- **1920** – The church house was destroyed by fire.
- **1923** – Rev. T.T. Gholston purchased a site at 119 Mayson Avenue.
- **1923** – A new house of worship was erected under the leadership of Rev. J.W. Tate at 119 Mayson Avenue
- **1957 – October** – Rev. H. F. Shepherd was called to service as Pastor and led his first worship service on October 27, 1957.
- **1973 – December 2** – The church moved to 2589 Tilson Road.
- **1996 – September 26** – The church moved to 2600 H. F. Shepherd Dr. (formally Whites Mill East)
- **2003 – November 9** – E. Dewey Smith, Jr. was elected as the 22nd Pastor of The Greater Travelers Rest Baptist Church.
- **2009 – August 26** – The church moved to 4650 Flat Shoals Parkway.
- **2015 – January 11** – Established the House of Hope Macon.

The Pastors of Our Story

Rev. Sam Stinson	1876 - 1877	Rev. B. J. Johnson	1917 - 1918
Rev. Martin Scruggs	1877 - 1878	Rev. Clifford Holt	1918 - 1918
Rev. Peter James Bryant	1878 - 1879	Rev. Eddie Barber	1919 - 1920
Rev. Anderson Lee	1879 - 1880	Rev. T. T. Gholston	1920 - 1923
Rev. Frank Evans	1880 - 1881	Rev. M. L. King, Sr.	1924 - 1932
Rev. Sanders	1881 - 1882	Rev. Sandy F. Ray	1932 - 1932
Rev. Anderson Smith	1882 - 1883	Rev. J. W. Tate	1933 - 1940
Rev. Zimmerman	1884 - 1886	Rev. O. J. Moore	1940 - 1945
Rev. John Parker	1886 - 1888	Rev. L. A. Pinkston	1945 - 1957
Rev. Cyrus Brown	1889 - 1916	Rev. H. F. Shepherd	1957 - 2003
Rev. Paul Scruggs	1916 - 1919	Dr. E. Dewey Smith, Jr.	2003 - Present

EAST ATLANTA IS A BUSY SECTION IN DEKALB COUNTY: EAST ATLANTA WAS ...
The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945), Nov 21, 1937;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution

pg. 6C

EAST ATLANTA IS A BUSY SECTION IN DEKALB COUNTY

Up-to-Date School Facilities Furnished East Atlanta



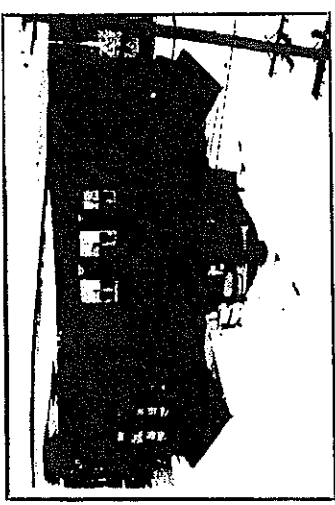
A view of the rear of the John B. Gordon Grammar school on Moreland avenue, showing some of its handsome Martha Brown Memorial Methodist church, Rev. T. W. Hammett is pastor.

EAST ATLANTA WAS
 FORMER CROSSROAD
 Within the Past Two Years
 \$100,000 Has Been Spent
 in Improvements.

The business center of East Atlanta is one of the busy trading sections in Dekalb county, although within the corporate limits of Atlanta. It was started about 50 years ago. At that time that section was considered to be a crossroad in an undeveloped road, in fact it was then just a crossroad.

The late J. W. McWilliams and Luther L. Marbut, together with E. A. Minor, entered the section and developed it. They grew very fast and from time to time they purchased a large portion of the land in and around that center.

Two of the Six Churches in East Atlanta



At the corner of Moreland and Metropolitan avenues stands this handsome Martha Brown Memorial Methodist church. Rev. T. W. Hammett is pastor.

View of Some of the Handsome Homes Built Along Flat Shoals Avenue



As they appear, first, home of W. C. Thompson, 721 Flat Shoals; residence of Mrs. C. J. Smith, 721 Flat Shoals; and home of Mrs. J. C. Smith, 721 Flat Shoals. The homes are built along this thoroughfare and throughout the East Atlanta section.

The firm of Marbut & Minor was finally formed and it continued in business over a period of 40 years. The city limits were finally extended to include the section and surrounding territory.

streets were paved, new homes built, new business houses sprang up, and the community in general grew very fast. The late J. W. McWilliams, a partner of the firm of Marbut & Minor, died early in 1932 and the business of Marbut & Minor was liquidated. After which E. A. Minor retired. The old Koch home, on Moreland avenue, corner of Treadwell avenue, is known as East Atlanta were owned by Marbut & Minor, and after the death of Mr. Marbut these properties were sold to E. A. Minor, who then developed them into business and other sections of the city, and being men of considerable means the properties are now in strong hands. New stores and other business properties have been built, and the section has been developed to the point of about \$100,000, and during this time a number of new homes have been erected.

The late Dr. E. P. Finkler and C. C. Smith were both laymen in the growth of East Atlanta.

Manufacturing Plants

A number of industrial and manufacturing plants are located in East Atlanta, such as the Atlanta Oak Flooring Company, Floyd Brothers Company, Williams Refrigerator Corporation, Williams Brothers Lumber Company, Tri-State Lumber Company, K. H. Pencil Cheese Company, The Warren Company and many other plants of this kind.

That section also is favored with an up-to-date movie, which now has a seating capacity of 1,500 people a week, good drug stores, dry goods stores, hardware stores, grocery stores—in fact, every facility for a well-rounded business center.

The schools are John B. Gordon, Faith Street, Whitford Avenue, J. C. Murphy Jr. High and Girls' High. The churches are Martha Brown Memorial Methodist, Moreland Avenue Baptist, East Atlanta Baptist.

View of the Moreland Avenue Baptist church, one of the most popular and largest attended in the East Atlanta section. The pastor is Rev. T. T. Davis.

United States Tires

America's Predominant Tires

There are four reasons why United States Tires will cut down your tire expense

1. Because they are the product of five of the best equipped tire factories in the world.
2. Because each of the four brands—Continental, G & S, Hartford and Morgan & Wright—possesses qualities that have given it an immense sale—while now the best qualities of each of these brands will be incorporated in all of them.
3. Because, in addition to its matchless facilities for tire making, the United States Tire Company has the purpose to provide to the Motorist that he will actually save both money and trouble by using its tires.
4. Because, in addition to giving you a tire which will yield unusual mileage, we shall see to it that you understand and thus the distribution of literature that you know how to get this mileage.

United States Tires sell at the same price asked for other kinds

UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

D. & J. Ascher, 25 North Pryor St.
Morgan & Wright Dept., 25 North Pryor St.
Hartford Dept., 19 Hopton St.

THEATERGOERS LIKE CHANGE

IN MME. BERNHARDT'S PROGRAM

Atlanta theatergoers generally, as a result of the change in the program of the famous French actress, Mme. Bernhardt, are greatly pleased with the change. The actress, who has been in the city for several days, has been giving a series of performances, and the change in her program has been well received. The new program includes a number of new plays, and the actress has been giving a series of performances, and the change in her program has been well received. The new program includes a number of new plays, and the actress has been giving a series of performances, and the change in her program has been well received.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL

PUT OFF IN DECADE

When the case of Charles B. Porter, a well-known and well-to-do citizen of Atlanta, was taken to the court for trial, it was expected that it would be a sensational trial. However, the trial was put off for a decade, and the case is now being retried. The new trial is expected to be a sensational one, and the case is now being retried. The new trial is expected to be a sensational one, and the case is now being retried.

SOCIALIST LEADER

TALKS IN ATLANTA

Eugene V. Debs Addressed Big Crowd at Auditorium

Mr. Debs, who has been here for several days, addressed a large crowd at the Auditorium. He spoke of the social movement and the need for change in the United States. He also spoke of the importance of the labor movement and the need for better conditions for the workers. His speech was well received, and he was given a warm welcome by the audience.

RED ROCK

SAY IT PLAIN

Drink it at any hour of the day—drink it with your meals, it will do you good—you won't complain of heartburn, sour stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia—

RED ROCK wouldn't let you—it keeps you healthy all the time.

RED ROCK Ginger Ale is made from select Jamaica Ginger Roots and bottled under the most sanitary conditions.

Order a case of RED ROCK today. Be sure you get the genuine.

SAY RED ROCK SAY IT PLAIN

EAST ATLANTA BANK

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Elaborate Ceremonies Mark Birth of New Institution.

The East Atlanta Bank, which was opened for business today, was the result of a long and arduous struggle. The bank was founded by a group of local businessmen, and it has since become one of the leading banks in the city. The opening ceremony was a grand affair, and the bank was well attended by the community.

FITZGERALD AVIATION MEETING POSTPONED

County Commissioners Will Meet to Discuss Highway.

The meeting of the Fitzgerald Aviation Club, which was scheduled for today, has been postponed. The club is planning a series of flights, and the meeting was to discuss the details of the flights. The postponement was due to a change in the schedule of the club.

LUDDLOW IN CHARGE

OF GEN. MILLS' POST

Colonel Sidestepe Discussed Situation in Mexico.

Colonel Luddlow, who is in charge of the Gen. Mills' Post, has been discussing the situation in Mexico with Colonel Sidestepe. The two officers are planning a series of operations in the region, and they are discussing the best way to proceed. The situation in Mexico is complex, and the officers are trying to find a way to deal with it.

Washables For Boys

The subject is seasonable. In a few days—when Spring has done with disappointments—Summer will be here—just as suddenly as ever, and you will say this is reasonable.

Our second floor, where Boys are taken care of in the way of correct garments for Spring and Summer, there is a full flush of suggestions, both seasonable and reasonable.

These are the regulation small-boy styles: Russian blouse suits; sailor blouse suits, sailor Russians and Middy suits.

For Boys of a few more years, here are the linen or white duck suits, double-breasted or Norfolk styles—all of the new Spring fashioning.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

WASH X X X

THE SUBJECT IS SEASONABLE.

IN A FEW DAYS—WHEN SPRING HAS DONE WITH DISAPPOINTMENTS—SUMMER WILL BE HERE—JUST AS SUDDENLY AS EVER, AND YOU WILL SAY THIS IS REASONABLE.

OUR SECOND FLOOR, WHERE BOYS ARE TAKEN CARE OF IN THE WAY OF CORRECT GARMENTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, THERE IS A FULL FLUSH OF SUGGESTIONS, BOTH SEASONABLE AND REASONABLE.

THESE ARE THE REGULATION SMALL-BOY STYLES: RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS; SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, SAILOR RUSSIANS AND MIDDY SUITS.

FOR BOYS OF A FEW MORE YEARS, HERE ARE THE LINEN OR WHITE DUCK SUITS, DOUBLE-BREASTED OR NORFOLK STYLES—ALL OF THE NEW SPRING FASHIONING.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

ESSIG BROS. TO MAKE

UNIFORMS FOR POLICE

Firm Which Supplied White Uniforms Awarded Same Contract.

Essig Bros. has been awarded the contract to make uniforms for the police. The firm has been supplying white uniforms for the police for many years, and it has been awarded the same contract again. The uniforms are to be made for the Atlanta Police Department, and the firm is expected to complete the contract soon.

JUDGE FOUNTS OPENS

COURT WITH PRAYER

Court Will Be Part of Court Formalities.

Judge Founts opened the court today with a prayer. The court was well attended, and the proceedings were conducted in a formal manner. The judge is expected to preside over the court for the remainder of the day.

Run Down?

Any's Baraparilla is a tonic. It does not stimulate. There is not a drop of alcohol in it.

You have a steady, even gait, day by day. Ask your doctor about it. Secure his approval first, then go ahead. Run Down?

Rich—Ripe—Rare!

A rich, mellow flavor, won by a slow ripening process in coolly heated storerooms, makes

Lewis 66 Rye

A rare treat to those who can judge.

Case of 4 Full Qt. \$5.00

FOR SALE BY

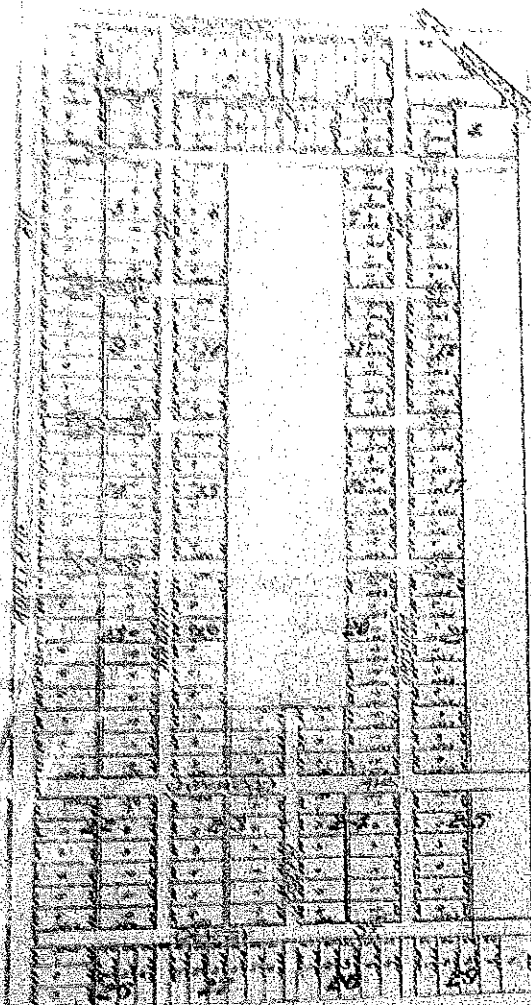
All leading mail order houses in Chicago, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, New Orleans, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.

The Strauss, Fritz Co., Distillers

Chicago, Ill.

"BROWNWOOD PARK"
SUB-DIVISION

LOTS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PARK NOW READY FOR SALE



"BROWNWOODS" encompasses about one hundred acres of beautiful virgin forest. The land is on a high plateau but in a splendidly drained and covered section, being only 2½ miles from "Five Points" - a 15 minutes' ride to the heart of the city.

This salt division lies, for a distance north and south of over 1,000 feet, along South Mayland Avenue (a shorted Boulevard 70 feet in width, as shown hereon), "BROWNWOOD PARK" is between Ormwood and East Atlanta, East Atlanta being both an active business and residential section while Ormwood Park is a strictly residential district. Owing to the restrictions that have been placed upon it, "BROWNWOOD PARK" will always be exclusively a first class residential section.

To reach this subdivision, take the Soldiers' Home car at "Five Points" and get off directly in front of the property at any of the streets shown on the plat.

Those lots lie beautifully, nearly every one of them being a choice and desirable site, and most of them are elegantly shaded by handsome forest trees, as the illustrations herewith show. The pictures shown were taken after the leaves were off the trees, in order that a better and clearer view might be obtained of the lay of the land. Note how level the land is. Nearly all of the LOTS HAVE A FRONTAGE of from 60 TO 64 FEET—the plat showing the exact dimensions of each lot. All the lots have sufficient depth to afford ample space for a nice garden, poultry run, or other use.

THE PURCHASE OF TWO ADJOINING LOTS
WOULD GIVE THE OWNER ABOUT HALF AN ACRE
OF GROUND.

THIS ENTIRE SUB-DIVISION IS INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS, therefore an integral part of the city. This means that you and the children can enjoy every advantage of the city. This property is only two blocks from the elegant, sanitary school building that will be erected on Metropolitan Ave. Sewer and water mains have been laid on Moreland Avenue the entire length of the sub-division, and water mains have been installed on Greenwood Avenue across the entire northern portion of the tract, so that all cross-streets can be quickly connected up. Concrete sidewalk has been laid on each of the streets, and gas has been piped to the eastern section of this tract, and will extend through the tract as it is built up. Electric wiring also extends to and in front of this property, ready for house connection.

By reason of the building and other restrictions which have been placed upon this property, it will cause this sub-division to be BY FAR THE MOST DESIRABLE ONE on the

South side as it gives thorough protection to every property owner, yet keeps the lots within the reach of all desirable parties. There can be no crowding, or choking out of light and air—two very necessary requirements in these days.

It will certainly be a source of comfort and satisfaction to every buyer of a car to know when he buys the car just what protection he, or his heirs, or assigns, will have. The features are clearly set forth in the General Terms and Conditions, the Warranty Deed, and read as follows:

[illegible]

SHOWING FOREST GROWTH AND LAY OF THE LAND

Classified Ad 7 -- No Title*The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-1945); Jul 17, 1887;

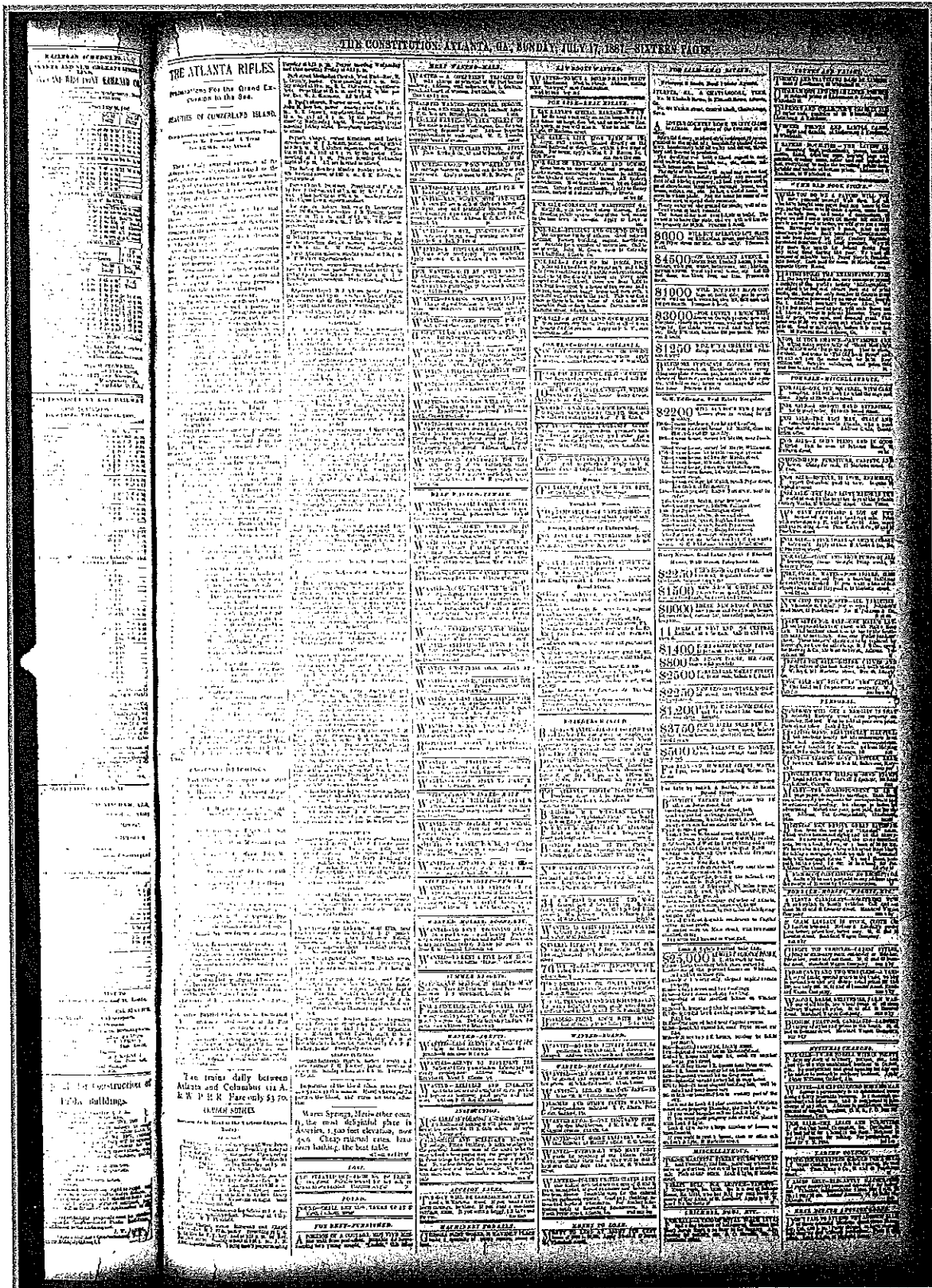
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution

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Sylvester Baptist Church to be Dedicated

This church is situated on or near the Flat Shoals road, four miles from Atlanta, and is to be dedicated at 3 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, 17th instant, Dr. J. H. Hawthorne preaching the sermon. Other members will be present and take part in the exercises. Carriages will be at the end of Decatur street car line at 2 o'clock p. m. or earlier, to meet the preachers from Atlanta. A royal time anticipated. Come one, come all.

**Two trains daily between
Atlanta and Columbus via A.
& W. P. R.R. Fare only \$3.70.**



Dr. Lyon's

**PERFECT
Tooth Powder**

only cleanses, preserves and
keeps the teeth without in-
jury, but imparts purity and fra-
grance to the breath, removing
instantly the odor of tobacco.

Tax Returns

Make your state and
county tax returns now.
Books will close soon.

**T. M. ARMISTED,
Tax Receiver.**

TEETH

**GROUP TWO GA. BANKERS
WILL MEET IN AUGUSTA**

Men President in Financial
Affairs in the State Will
Speak.

Marvellous Discoveries

The wonderful properties of the
Air Biscuits are heavily testified
as without peer, healthy and
pleasant to eat.

PEACHTREE PROPERTY TAKES ANOTHER JUMP

The property at 315 Peachtree-st. was
sold Wednesday by James Hickey for
\$15,000, nearly 100 per cent profit.

TWO PLACES RAIDED; LIQUOR IS SEIZED

Macon, Ga., June 2.—The office as-
sault and the place in Wall-st. operated
by J. H. Brooks were raided by the
police yesterday afternoon and a small
quantity of liquor was taken in each
place. The two men who were arrested
are in police custody this morning.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

Grew a Full Growth of Hair on a Bald Head

Here's the Proof

The blight of every man, woman and child—a full, healthy head of hair. If your hair is falling, it is full of dandruff, or it is itched or turning gray, it is diseased and should be looked after without delay.

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY, a true Hair Tonic and Restorer, removes dandruff in a few days, stops hair falling in one week, and starts a new growth in a month.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur does not soil the skin nor injure the hair but it is an ideal hair dressing that will restore faded and gray hair to natural color and keep the hair soft and glossy.

50c. and \$1.00 a Bottle—At all Druggists
Or Sent Direct, Express Prepaid, Upon Receipt of Price

Wyeth Chemical Company, New York City, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY BRANNEN'S DRUG STORE.

PRESIDENT IS AGAIN ON WESTERN SWING

Will Speak in Pennsylvania,
Ohio and Michigan in Three
Days, Returning to Wash-
ington Sunday.

HONORS PAID PEARY

BY ENGLISH RULER

Pole-Flinder Is Guest of King
George at Marlborough
House.

THIRTY PERSONS HURT IN SUBWAY COLLISION

Signals Were Mixed Because of
Smoke—Elevator Man
Proves Hero.

NEW BUILDING NEXT TO FIRE HEADQUARTERS

A four-story concrete building will
be erected by the Southern Guaranty
and Loan Company on West Atlanta-
way, next to fire department headquar-
ters, at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS FOR EAST ATLANTA

At the regular monthly meeting of
the citizens of East Atlanta at the
Georgia Hotel, evening the
committee appointed at the last meet-
ing presented reports of the most im-
portant nature.

SKIN PURITY

Is Best Promoted by Culture
Soap and Ointment.

SKIN PURITY

Is Best Promoted by Culture
Soap and Ointment.

SKIN PURITY

Is Best Promoted by Culture
Soap and Ointment.

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS

Cor. Peachtree and Decatur Sts., Entrance 12 Peachtree
SET OF TEETH \$5.00

Gold Crown, \$3 and up
Bridgework, \$3 per
tooth and up.

Our Crown and
Bridgework are made
extra, heavy, insuring
satisfaction and dura-
bility.

All work guaranteed
ten years.

Open Sundays & till
11. Painless extraction.

Our Teeth Fit and Last Material
Work Safe and Different Every Day.

BICYCLES

Expert
Repairing
Sundries

Columbia \$40.00
National \$35.00
Dayton \$25.00
Daytonia \$20.00

GUS CASTLE, 93 N. Pryor St.

MORPHINE

If you have taken too much of this
poisonous drug, you will find relief
in the use of this powerful medicine.
It will cure you of the habit and
restore you to health and vigor.
It is a safe and reliable remedy
and will cure you of the habit
without any harm to your system.

163 E. FINE STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ROME WILL ENTERTAIN RURAL LETTER CARRIERS

State Convention Will Be in
North Georgia City July
4 and 5.

YOUNG COUPLE MARRIED AT ALUMNI BANQUET

Barkeley, Miss. June 2.—Just as
the alumni banquet of the Uni-
versity of Mississippi was in progress
at the Hotel Hamilton, a young
man and a young woman were
married by Rev. J. H. Jordan, pastor
of the First Baptist church, in the
banquet hall, and to the great
satisfaction of all who were present.

ECZEMA ALL OVER CHILD'S BODY

All Red and Blistered—Itched So She
Could Not Sleep and Scratched
Till She Bled—Many Treatments
Failed—Cure of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment.

MAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, BUT HEARD NO GUN REPORT

Augusta, Ga., June 2.—The police are
on the track of a burglar who was
killed yesterday in a rooming house
and are looking for a man with an
arm banding a mile of leather, by which
they can account in no other way
for the wound received by John Lister
on the Savannah road yesterday
afternoon. There was no sound of a
gun that day, and the man who was
killed felt a lightning sensation
and a deadening pain over his left
eye. The blood began to flow and
he was hurled to the floor. The wound
was caused by a bullet which had
penetrated the head with great
force, the bullet passing through the
head and out the back.

SOUNDING SENTIMENT FOR L. G. HARDMAN

Dublin, Ga., June 2.—A citizen of
this city, having received a telegram
from the gubernatorial situation
and the people of this section re-
sponding to the gubernatorial situation,
particularly as to the candidacy of Dr.
L. G. Hardman, interviewed the
editor of the Dublin Daily News and
expressed their sentiment in favor of
his candidacy.

CHAUTAQUA PROGRAM HAS NOVEL FEATURES

Automobile Races and Military
Drills During Week's
Session.

SAW HUSBAND SHOT; MRS. TONEY TESTIFIES

Says He Was Fired on by
Young Telegraph Operator
While He Slept.

YOUNG COUPLE MARRIED AT ALUMNI BANQUET

Barkeley, Miss. June 2.—Just as
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versity of Mississippi was in progress
at the Hotel Hamilton, a young
man and a young woman were
married by Rev. J. H. Jordan, pastor
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All Red and Blistered—Itched So She
Could Not Sleep and Scratched
Till She Bled—Many Treatments
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SKIN PURITY

Is Best Promoted by Culture
Soap and Ointment.

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Is Best Promoted by Culture
Soap and Ointment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature

of
Dr. J. C. Hartman

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT

Attainable Preparation for
Infants and Children
in 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1910

Promotes Digestion, Cleanses
the System, and Relieves
Coughs, Colic, and
Diarrhea.

Attested Remedy for
Infants and Children
in 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1910

The Sole Dispenser of
CASTORIA
NEW YORK

At 1000 Drops
35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper

HERE'S A REAL OFFER

The Daily Georgian and News magazine for the price of The Daily
Georgian, 10c.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

To every one who will send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription to The
Daily Georgian we will give a year's subscription to Human Life, Space
Magazine, and McCall's Magazine with one patent, Uncle
Sam's Magazine, Magazine of Mystery, Good Housekeeping, and
McClure's Magazine. We will also give you a year's subscription to
The South Atlantic States and Southern Agricultural. Think
of it! The BEST daily paper in the South and nine standard mag-
azines for one year and your choice of any pattern in McCall's Mag-
azines, all for only \$1.00.

Such a subscription bargain has never been offered before, and is
good only for a short time. As you had best send us your order now,
we will send you the above mentioned publications for one year each,
by sending us \$1.00, and having your subscription advanced, one year
and receiving the above mentioned publications for one year each.

Fill the coupon printed below and send it with \$1.00, today to the
Atlanta Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta Georgian.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—Enclosed \$1.00, for which please send me The
Daily Georgian, Human Life, Uncle Sam's Magazine, McCall's
Magazine, Magazine of Mystery, Good Housekeeping, and
McClure's Magazine, and Southern Agricultural and Southern
Agricultural for one year each.

Name.....

R. F. D. No.....State.....

New Sub.....

Old Sub.....

Please mark with a cross (X) whether new or old subscriber.

DISEASES OF MEN

Specific Blood Poison—I have
been having it every day of my life
for over 30 years and know something
about it. I have tried every remedy
from observation and daily ex-
perience. I do not forget that I
suffered from it for many years and
was successfully treated by the
method of Dr. J. C. Hartman.

SKIN DISEASES—There is a
long list of diseases common to both
men and women, and which are
caused by the same blood poison.
These are: Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies,
and other skin diseases. I have
suffered from all of these diseases
for many years and have been
successfully treated by the method
of Dr. J. C. Hartman.

**Those who know me and know my
suffering will be glad to hear of my
cure. I have been cured of my
blood poison and am now in perfect
health. I have been cured of my
blood poison and am now in perfect
health. I have been cured of my
blood poison and am now in perfect
health.**

DR. WILLIAM M. DAIRD,
1614 N. Broad St.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sun-
day 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Trunk Growers to Organize.
Macon, Ga., June 2.—At a meeting
of the trunk growers of Macon, Ga.,
held today at 2 p. m., it was decided
to organize a trunk growers' association.
The association will be organized
for the purpose of forming a state
trunk growers' association.

Young Vincent Dead.
London, June 2.—Vincent, the
seven-year-old grandson and
nephew of the late King, died today
after an operation for appendicitis.

Jackson Bay Dead.
Jackson, Ga., June 2.—The
body of a man who was killed
yesterday at Jackson, Ga., was
found today at 10 o'clock.

that same year marked an important moment for the neighborhood. On October 12, 1928, East Atlanta marked its thirty years of progress by celebrating the arrival of streetlights in the business district (see figure 7).^{xv} The realization of this project was attributed to the efforts of Councilman George B. Lyle. As Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Lyle began the evening celebration with the lighting of

THE ATLANTA GEORGIAN

Prosperous E. Atlanta Bids for Home Owners

GALA CEREMONY TO MARK LIGHTING OF WHITE WAY

CLEAN COUNTRY AIR BRINGS HEALTH

CITY LEADERS WILL OCCUPY PLATFORM

REALTY.

BANK BACKBONE OF COMMUNITY

STORES ARE MODERN

BACKBONE OF COMMUNITY

E. ATLANTA HAS REALTY FIRM

Figure 7: Advertisement appearing in *The Atlanta Georgian* newspaper, circa 1928.

EAST ATLANTA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

EAST ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936



WIT AND WISDOM

By H. G. L.

One of our civic leaders has asked us to urge all merchants and shop keepers in East Atlanta to keep sidewalks swept clean. If this is done, it will be seen to that the City will keep our streets cleaner than in the past, and most of you remember what they look like most of the time. The City will not clean off the walks, but will keep our streets clean. Start tomorrow and have YOUR walk swept.

Last of the Knock Knocks:

"Knock, Knock."

"Who's there?"

"Amsterdam."

"Amsterdam who?"

"Amsterdam tired of these knock knocks that I'll kick the heck out of the next guy that pulls one."

Dicky: "My dad is an Elk, Lion, Moore, and an Eagle."

Micky: "Yeah. I saw him at the Fair last week."

The Golden Tornado of Georgia Tech last Saturday served notice to future opponents just what they may expect. Tech has a good fast line and a set of versatile backs who can do most anything with the old pigskin and it is possible that they may go through the season undefeated. "Dutch" Kohneman (Old K-on) is one of the outstanding backs of the South and grows better every game.

In 1935 Atlanta had a total population of 284,000; 133,000 males and 150,000 females. Of this number 94,000 are negroes and 4,970 foreign born. Out here in our community we have nothing but plain old Georgia stock, practically none of the 94,000 negroes and few if any foreign born—just good, plain, middle class people, the salt

of the earth, living in peace and happiness in Atlanta's best community. More and more people are finding this out all the time and we welcome the newcomers in our midst and invite them to join our churches, schools and social activities.

George Waggoner, the Kingfish down at Ellenwood, who formerly resided in East Atlanta, says that he has to buy more groceries now than he did before he went to the farm, and showed us the list to prove it. He says he has one chicken and plenty of sweet potatoes but little else. He says that last week one of these college experts stopped by his place and, after looking about remarked that his methods of farming, etc., were very obsolete, and pointing to a tree said, "Now I would be surprised if you got even one bushel of apples off that tree."

"So would I," remarked George. "That's a pear tree."

Thought for the week: There are no easy terms, when it comes to paying the piper.

WARD INFORMATION

For the remainder of the year residents of the old Eleventh Ward may apply for information on sewers, improvements, lights, etc., as follows:

Sewers, Claims and Litigations, Benevolence and Pensions, call Alderman Chas. Murphy.

Streets, Prisons, Finance and Parks, Councilman George Lyle.

Sanitary, Water, Electric Lights, Insurance and Printing, Councilman William Johnson.

In order to get prompt action, these matters should be taken up direct with proper committeemen. After the first of the year, naturally, new committees will be named, but until that time the above will be in effect.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Indicott and Lucian, Jr., have moved to Macon to reside.

Mrs. S. C. Roby entertained with a theater party Thursday evening in compliment to Mrs. J. C. Howard, of Columbus, who is visiting Mrs. Wilmer Anderson at her home in West End.

Circles No. 1 and No. 5 of Martha Brown Memorial Church W.M.S. will sponsor a chicken dinner at Sterchi's tea room Wednesday, from 11 to 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Hubbard entertained the members of the Idle Hour Club recently at her home on Florida avenue. Prizes were won by Mrs. Glen Wilson, Mrs. L. W. Medcalf, low score, Mrs. Lillian Belk, honorary member, won hearts, prize. Visiting guests present were: Mrs. H. W. Thomason, Mrs. J. B. Davies and Mrs. Fred Jackson. Mrs. Emory Moore will entertain the club at the next meeting.

Mrs. A. S. Crumbley will entertain the members of the Merry Needles Club today at her home on Belmont avenue, Sylvan Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Crutchfield, Betty Jane Crutchfield and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sharp spent the week-end at Hazlehurst.

Mrs. Pat Powell entertained the members of the East Atlanta Twelve Club recently at her home on Woodland avenue.

Odell Peasley, injured recently in a fall, is at Georgia Baptist Hospital.

East Atlanta News

Published Every Friday

627 Stokeswood Ave., S. E. Ph. MA. 5673

Free distribution to 2000 East Atlanta and Ormewood homes every Friday morning.

W. S. BARRER,
Business Manager and Treasurer

H. G. LANFORD,
Editor and Advertising Manager



EXPANSION

We have been requested, not only by some of the business houses of Kirkwood but also some of the residents who have happened to get a copy of this paper, to add Kirkwood news, etc., to our columns and distribute the paper in that section also.

We would like to have some expressions on this from East Atlanta merchants and other business men as to their opinion on this. From where we are, we cannot see anything but better results to be derived from advertising that reaches at least 1,200 more readers, but anyway, we would like for everyone to express their opinion either way before we make any plans.

Naturally, in going over there, we would get some advertising in Kirkwood that would be put before East Atlanta readers. On the other hand, Kirkwood readers would have all East Atlanta advertising before them. After all, we are all in one big ward now, and will have to work together on many objectives and a paper covering the entire ward should appeal to all. What do you think?

Friends of Mrs. Frank Morrison of Memorial Drive will be sorry to hear that she is suffering from an attack of "flu" at her home.

A WARNING
TO
EVERYONE



By
Rev. W. N. Pruitt, Pastor
East Side Tabernacle

My friends, we are reliably informed that there is an organization operating in our midst known as Witnesses of Jehovah, who teach all members of the sect to refuse to salute the flag of the United States of America as well as other teachings that are wholly un-American in principle and should be crushed out.

Since the act of saluting the flag involves no religious principle whatsoever, but is purely an act of patriotism to flag and country, it is no idolitrous act on the part of any one, and only those not friendly to our great country would refuse. So beware of whom you entertain at your door with harmless looking literature, posing under a cloak of religion, but really trying to undermine our entire social structure. Remember, there is no religious question involved in this; just anti-flag and anti-country by a sect that we have no room for in our peaceable, patriotic, Christian community.

SPECIAL NEWS FROM "GORDON HIGH TWO"

The High Two class at John B. Gordon School are selling coat hangers. They have asked all the children in other grades to help them by bringing coat hangers to school.

Miss Fields' First Grade has helped them more than any other class so far.

If any homes in East Atlanta have extra coat hangers, the High Two Class would appreciate it if you would send them to the school.

MADISON THEATRE

Main 6021

Friday, October 16—"We're Only Human," with Preston Foster.

Saturday, October 17—"Border Flight," with John Howard.

Sunday-Monday, October 18-19—"Poppy" with W. C. Fields and Rochelle Hudson.

Tuesday, October 20—"Nobody's Fool" with Glenda Farrell.

Wednesday-Thursday, October 21-22—"White Angel," with Kay Francis and Donald Wood.

The Wesley Class of the Martha Brown Memorial Church will sponsor a Musical Thursday evening, October 22, at 8:00 P. M., at the church. This program will consist of xylophone, accordeon, string instruments, readings, vocal selections, and above all, the Newberry Mother Goose Nursery Band. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. B. E. Burnham, of Charleston, S. C., was guest last week of Mrs. R. C. Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fain announce the birth of a son September 26 at Crawford W. Long hospital.

Mrs. J. B. Davies of Clifton road, is visiting her niece, Mrs. E. B. Yancey.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wood, of Smyrna, were guests the past week-end of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brownlee. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee and their guests motored to South Carolina for a brief visit this week.

Mrs. Lillian Belk, of Blacksburg, S. C., is visiting relatives here.

Miss Mary Ella Bargerzon and Miss Jane Baker were guests at a dinner given by Mrs. E. B. Gooch, Monday evening, October 12.

PHONE YOUR NEWS ITEMS

VISIT THE
**EAST ATLANTA
BARBER SHOP**
For Complete Service
E. T. PEEVY, Mgr.

COLD WEATHER IS COMING SOON

Warm your car this winter with an ARVIN HEATER and drive in comfort. No installation charge. Drive in and let us check your Battery; if you need a new one, try a U.S.L. Battery.

Britt's Service Station
Junction Moreland and
Flat Shoals
Jackson 8379
Woco-Pep - Tiolene - Pureoil

SPECIAL

With Oil Change—\$1.25 or More.
Spark Plugs Cleaned FREE

GOOD OCTOBER 17TH
THRU OCTOBER 23RD

Woco Pep Gas — Tires
Tiolene-Motor Oils
Washing — Greasing
Accessories
Cigars — Cigarettes — Drinks
East Atlanta Service
Station
PAUL WELLS, Mgr.
533 Flat Shoals Ave.

ASK

J. C. BENNETT

East Atlanta Agent
Life and Casualty Insurance Company
1056 Hurt Building Office WA. 4356
About

BENEFITS
Special Combination Policy

LUNCHEON

The Young Matrons' Class of the Moreland Avenue Baptist Church are sponsoring a luncheon at Sterch's Tea Room on Thursday, October 21st, from 11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

They promise to make this a luncheon that will be remembered with pleasure. The main course will be chicken with all its accessories, and the price will be only thirty cents.

Let's all be there!

WHITEFOORD CLUB FLOWER SHOW

The Whitefoord Garden Club met recently with the president, Mrs. Owen Phillips. The club will sponsor a flower show October 29, with Mrs. J. H. Hendricks as chairman.

Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Homer McArthur were presented vases for most beautiful exhibits during the summer months. Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. W. F. Carmichael won the ribbons this month.

Two flower contests were enjoyed. Mrs. A. Cumming was welcomed as a new member, and Mrs. J. T. Barfield was a visitor. Misses Peggy and Edith Phillips, daughters of the hostess, and their friend Dot Bastian, served refreshments.

NEW YUM YUM SHOP

The popular luncheonette at 502½ Flat Shoals, next door to Bart Maynard's place and formerly known as Frank's, has been taken over by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Peevy, and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Fenderburg, well known and prominent East Atlantans, who will operate this busy little cafe under the name of The Yum Yum Shop. They will continue to carry sandwiches, drinks, smokes, ice cream, etc., and invite friends to call in and see them.

Miss Annette Medcalf, who has been ill for several days at her home on Metropolitan avenue, is recuperating.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Golden have moved into their new home on Boulevard Drive.

Dr. R. D. Sherrill

36 Broad St., N. W.

A Complete Optical Service
Jackson 2335

FRANK REAGIN
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

1254 Glenwood Ave. JA. 7059

PROMPT, REASONABLE
WORK ON ALL MAKES

East Atlanta Garage
530 Flat Shoals Ave.

Behind the Bank

Try the New
ESSO UNIFLO MOTOR OIL
Longer lasting; better lubrication. We have the correct grade for your car.

JA. 8391

STOVES

AND

ACCESSORIES

TWO EYE HEATERS
\$4.95 AND UP

East Atlanta Hardware
Co.

1267 Glenwood Ave.
WA. 7000

W. C. WALL

SHOE REPAIRING - DRY CLEANING
AND PRESSING

HATS CLEANED AND
BLOCKED

Work Called for and Delivered

or

Cash and Carry—3 Plain Garments for

\$1.00

202 Moreland, S. E. (Cor. Fair)
Jackson 6834

**Sunshine
BUTTER BINGS**
3 1-lb. packages 39c
No. 2½ can Monarch
Apricots and 1 lb. Sun-
shine Devils Food
Cakes—both for 44c

CHARLIE EVERITT
1283 Glenwood Ave.
Phones JA. 2848-2849

LOG CABIN LAKE

Boulder Crest Drive
Open for Winter
Dancing - Eats - Beer
Wine - Soft Drinks - Smokes
Dine, Dance and Drink—
Good Order Maintained.

R. E. ARGO
Service Station
Cor. Fair & Moreland



Woco-Pep Gas
Tire and Battery Service
Washing and Greasing
Jackson. 9408

**MARBUT'S
SANDWICH SHOP**

1267 Glenwood Ave.
Sandwiches - Chili - Soups
Stews - Weiners - Beer
Cold Drinks - Smokes
Hamburgers - Curb Service

YUM YUM

SANDWICH SHOPPE
502½ Flat Shoals Ave.

All Kinds of Sandwiches
Brunswick Stew - Weiners
Cigarettes - Hamburgers
and Ice Cream

BEDTIME STORY

By E. A. Minor

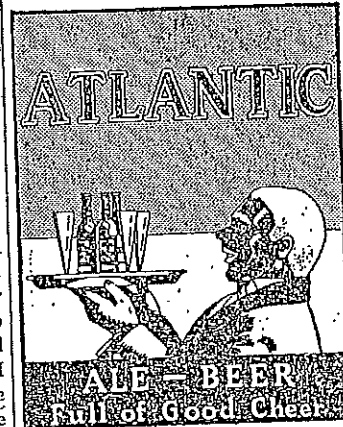
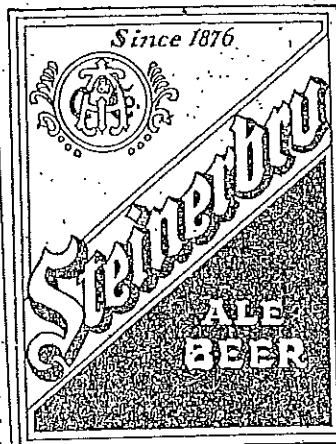
With my two brothers, I was going through the forest when we spied a big grizzly bear climbing a big post oak tree, which had broken off about thirty feet above the ground. We decided the old grizzly must have baby cubs in the hollow of the old tree and waited. In a little while the old mamma bear came out at the top of the old post oak, shook herself and, looking about, came down the tree backwards.

We kept very quiet for a little while after she had scampered off into the big swamp, and then decided that while she was out hunting food, one of us would climb the big oak and go down in the hollow tree backwards, just as the old grizzly had done.

So I went up the tree to the top and rested a moment while the wind whipped my shirt about my body, then down in the old hollow I went backwards. I had told my two brothers to watch, and if they saw the old bear coming back, to yell to me in time for me to get out. About the time I hit the bottom of the hollow I heard them yell that the old bear was coming, and before I could start up, I heard her climbing the tree. I had found two tiny cubs in a bed in the tree and they were as scared of me as I was of the old bear. Down came the old bear backwards until she reached me, all crouched down with a cub under each arm.

Finally she backed right down on top of my head and, not knowing what else to do, I started yelling and caught her by the tail. This scared her so bad that she scampered right up to the top, pulling me and the cubs behind her, and then right on down the tree, leaving me at the top with two cubs. I finally got down with them and ran home with my two new pets.

BUY



UNION MADE

FOR SALE BY

Betty's Place
724 Moreland, S. E.
Harry's Sandwich Shop
1272 Glenwood Ave., S. E.
Mac's Lunch Room
497 Flat Shoals Ave., S. E.
Log Cabin Lake
Boulder Crest Dr.
Two Point Soda Co.
357 Moreland, S. E. JA. 6708
Marbut's Sandwich Shoppe
1267 Glenwood Ave., S. E.

For The Best
COAL
Full of radiant glowing heat
CALL
JA. 3161

R. I. Thompson, Mgr.
Atlantic Ice & Coal Co.

Ambulance Service
Night and Day
**WEST SIDE
FUNERAL HOME**
Cor. Bankhead Ave. & Ashby St.
FIRST CLASS FUNERALS
REASONABLY PRICED
HEmlock 3002-3
With that care and service so necessary
to the bereaved we dedicate
our service.
J. WOODROW FRUITT

HAZEL'S



BEAUTY SHOPPE
498 Flat Shoals Ave. WA. 5107
Reduced Rates On All
Permanent Waves—\$1 to \$6
Manicures 25c and 50c

ORMEWOOD GARAGE
GUS DeLOACH, Manager
726 Moreland Ave. JA. 8495
Quick Repairs On Any Make Car
Moderate Prices
Acetylene Welding

**PHONE YOUR NEWS
ITEMS**

PERSONAL MENTION

Circles No. 1 and No. 5 of Martha Brown Memorial Church, W. M. S., sponsored a chicken dinner at Sterchi's Wednesday from 11 to 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. C. W. Hill will be hostess to the Busy Bee Club Thursday at her home on Metropolitan avenue.

Miss Dodgie Granger entertained the D. D. D. Club Tuesday evening. The occasion also honored Mrs. Carl Evans, a recent bride. Present were Misses Daisy McCall, Cora Lou Reeves, Irene Terrell, Evelyn McCall, Izora Maynard and Marjorie Jarrett and Mesdames Carl Evans, Homer Hannah, Charles Parr and Charles Cox. Prizes were won by Miss Evelyn McCall, Mrs. Carl Evans and Miss Daisy McCall.

Mrs. Charles Hubbard entertained the Idle Hour Club Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Glen Wilson, Mrs. L. W. Medcalf and Mrs. Lillian Bell. Visiting guests were Mrs. H. W. Thomason, Mrs. J. B. Davies and Mrs. Fred Jackson. Mrs. Emory Moore will entertain the club next.

The Church Builders' Club will meet Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Educational Building of Martha Brown Memorial Church. Mrs. Fred Cooleage, Jr., will entertain the group.

Mrs. A. S. Crumbley will entertain the Merry Needle Club Tuesday at her home on Belmont Avenue, Sylvan Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Crutchfield, Betty Jane Crutchfield and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sharp spent the weekend in Hazlehurst.

Mrs. Pat Powell entertained the Atlanta Twelve Club Tuesday.

Mrs. B. E. Burnham, of Charleston, was guest last week of Mrs. R. C. Powell.



Full Line
**HALLOWE'EN
NOVELTIES**
ARCHERS
Prescription Druggist
496 Flat Shoals Ave.
JAckson 2347-8092
We Deliver

TWO POINT SODA
Beer—Wine—Sandwiches
Drug Sundries
Patent Medicines
CALL
JA. 6708
For Quick, Free Delivery

W. W. St. JOHN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Announces to his East Atlanta friends that he is located at
140 Peachtree Arcade
(On Balcony)
Bring in your work for same prompt, courteous attention.

CALL
Williams Coal Co.
WA. 3522
For the best coal at no higher price than cheaper grades.
930 Kirkwood Ave., S. E.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Huff have returned after visiting relatives in Michigan and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fain announce the birth of a son, September 26, at Crawford W. Long Hospital.

Cherokee Cleaners and Dyers

Appreciate your patronage and desire to keep you a satisfied customer by our high class of work. If you find anything not to your expectation, tell us—if satisfactory, tell others.

Cash and Carry
3 Plain Garments \$1.
1 Garment 40c
(Three Day Service)

Call For and Deliver
3 Plain Garments \$1.25
1 Garment 50c

1269 Glenwood Ave. MA. 5122

It Pays to Look Well

Four Barbers - No Long Waits
Shower Baths

COMMUNITY BARBER SHOP
506 Flat Shoals Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nabers and Miss Virginia Moore have returned from St. Petersburg and Tampa. C. O. Matthews, of Greenville,

spent last week with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Park and son and Mrs. Kine Peek have moved into their new home on Panthersville road.

B. H. Little Garage
General Repairs—Any Cars
Acetylene Welding
1175 Memorial Drive, S. E.
Phones: Day JA. 8699
Night MA. 1582

DON'T DRIVE TO TOWN To Buy

Chickens - Eggs - Produce
We sell just as cheap and invite you to come by here first.

R. J. Evans Produce Co.
Country Butter, Milk, Corn Meal
484 Flat Shoals Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Garner, of Stone Mountain, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jason, of Lithania, are occupying their new home on Metropolitan Place.

PUBLIC COMMENT

East Atlanta News, City.

Gentlemen:

I cannot help but write and tell you how much my advertising in your paper has helped my business. We had people come in from all parts of this section that had never before been in our shop. Both my assistants, G. C. Evans and Frank Mitchell, have remarked at the good results obtained. We thought you would be interested in knowing this.

Very truly yours,
J. P. Daniel's Garage,
254 Flat Shoals Ave.

Thank you! We are interested in knowing this and hope that you continue to keep your advertising before our readers.

Mr. H. G. Langford, Editor,
East Atlanta News,
City.

Dear Mr. Lanford:

A copy of your October 2nd issue of the "East Atlanta News" was given me last week. I cannot tell you just how much value a paper of this sort can be to our community. We have always been fortunate in this section in having the true community spirit, but sometimes it has not been articulate. I believe your paper will furnish the leadership which will enable us to improve the community from a civic, spiritual and educational standpoint. Please put us on your distribution list as we are anxious to have a copy each week.

Very truly yours,
H. O. Burgess, Principal,
J. C. Murphy Jr. High School.

Many thanks, Professor. We hope that we may attain the goal you have set for us. Our columns are at the disposal of any and every movement for the betterment or improvement of Atlanta's great East Side. Your own communications on any subject will always be welcome.—Editor.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEWS

Free Estimate on Roof Repairs

All kinds of roofing, painting and guttering. General Repair Work
Easy Terms

L. R. STARLING
CONTRACTOR
107 Gibson St., S. E.
WA. 4807.

Caldwell Radio Shop

532 Flat Shoals Main 4154

Authorized Dealer in
RCA, Philco and Zenith Radios
Good Used Radios Cheap
Service on All Makes at
Reasonable Rates
RCA and Sylvania Tubes
Sewing Machines \$5 Up

KEEP OUT THAT COLD AIR

Use ATHEY WEATHERSTRIPS
Patented Materials
Lifetime Guarantee
They Eliminate All Air and
Water Leaks

Free Estimates
FLOYD BROS. CO.
535 Flat Shoals JA. 2366

East Atlanta Shoe Shop

Your Progressive
Neighborhood Shop.
Work Called For and
Delivered
JA. 9004

1267 Glenwood Ave., S. E.

BART MAYNARD

Dry Cleaning—Shoe Repairing

The Oldest
Intact Business House
In This Section
3 Plain Garments
Dry Cleaned \$1.00

504 Flat Shoals Ave.

WANT ADS

RATES
2c Per Word; Minimum Ad 25c
Phone MAin 5573 and ad will be
sent for.

Read **THE CONSTITUTION**; de-
livered at your door early every
morning, 20c per week. Get all the
news—with your breakfast. Call—

A. C. MALCOLM
MAin 3286

WANTED—Rooms or Apartment
in of near East Atlanta. Phone
MA. 5873.

FOR SALE—Late '31 Ford Coupe,
good condition; can be seen at 856
Moreland, S. E.—Britts Service
Station—\$150.00.

FOR SALE—Old established gro-
cery and market business in East
Atlanta at a real bargain. Owner
retiring. Box 12, East Atlanta
Station.

WIEN IN NEED of a Practical
Nurse, call Mrs. T. H. Johnson,
JA. 7585-R.

Plumbing Repairs

Promptly and Properly Made
Reasonable Prices
Day and Night Service

JENKINS PLUMBING CO.
775 Lake Avenue JA. 1835

Mrs. Owen Phillip was hostess
Thursday to the Whiteford Gar-
den Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin Garner have
occupied their new home on Cleve-
land avenue.

TRANSFER

LOCAL AND LONG
DISTANCE
Phone MAin 6316
T. R. MICHAEL
1110 Fair St., S. E.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

MARTHA BROWN MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH
REV. W. T. HUNNICUTT, Pastor
Church School (Sunday).....9:45 A. M.
Preaching Each Sunday.....11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Young People Meet Sunday.....7:00 P. M.

MORELAND AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

REV. T. T. DAVIS, Pastor
Sunday School.....9:30 A. M.
Preaching Each Sunday.....11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Young People Meet Sunday.....7:00 P. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday.....8:00 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

125 Moreland Ave., S. E.
REV. A. M. WELLS, Pastor
Morning Worship, Sunday.....10:45 A. M.
Sunday School.....9:30 A. M.
Young People's Society.....7:30 P. M.
Prayer Meeting and People's Service, Thursday.....7:30 P. M.

EAST ATLANTA CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Rev. Raymond Black, Pastor
Sunday School.....9:45 A. M.
Morning Worship.....11:00 A. M.
Evening Worship.....7:30 P. M.

COME

EAST SIDE BAPTIST TABERNACLE

107 Flat Shoals Avenue
W. N. PRUITT, Pastor
Sunday School.....9:45 A. M.
Preaching, each Sunday.....11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday.....7:00 P. M.
Choir Practice, Friday.....7:30 P. M.

MORELAND AVENUE CHURCH OF CHRIST

Preaching by Rev. W. D. McPherson
Bible Classes for All Grades.....9:45 A. M.
Morning Worship.....11:00 A. M.
Evening Worship.....7:30 P. M.

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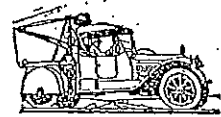


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HOUSE WARMING
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Thompson and family, former residents of Virginia circle, N. E., have taken possession of their new home on Flat Shoals avenue in East Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were honored with a surprise house warming recently and showered with gifts from friends. Present were Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, of Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Denny, and Mrs. Earl Howard, D. P. Marbut, William B. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Towpley, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Trimble, Dr. and Mrs. Emmett Ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hootton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Everett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Troy B. Wim, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clem, Miss Maud Holton, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gerlaet, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lyle, Mrs. E. F. Fincher, Mrs. C. C. Crabill, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Anderson, Jr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sam Smith, Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Sherrill, Dr. and Mrs. Roy Y. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Minor, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cravey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bigham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Loudermilk, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Cole, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gatlin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Petree, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Howington, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mrs. W. P. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Striplin, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mathews, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ozmer.

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more prints of this 1936 edition,
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The East Atlanta News

Vol. 14 Delivered Every Thursday

EAST ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1948

Delivered Free

No. 1



From The Easy Chair

By H. G. L.

tasty bit of famine. All bad dreams eventually come true. When you are dreaming it is merely a preview.

I'll split Gov. Stassen's guess down the back and spot the next war around 1970. The reason is that peace is too monotonous to be popular.

The Krauts still have some secret gadgets they would like to whisper into civilization's shell-like ear. Those boys are really generous to a fault provided it is their own.

So, Gov., I've discounted your fifty years of peace down to twenty-five. Although I never ran for office, I am psychic in all other things.

Now, here is the only way we can settle this thing between us. I'll mark 1970 on the calendar and you draw a ring around 1995. If I get there first I'll rub it out.

POTPOURRI

Overheard: "I'm too heavy for light work and too light for heavy work."

Reporter: "Tell me, Senator Gooseflesh, what's the difference between Democrats and Republicans, outside of the fact that one's in and the other's out?" Senator Gooseflesh: "That's the difference."

Love-sick feller, about his girl: "When she sneezes, it makes Chopin sound like a hum; when she burps, Beethoven has to move over, and when she snores, it's like Westminster chimes."

Husband, to new wife: "Since all these bills are for clothes you bought before we were married, you shouldn't pass them on to me. It isn't cricket to ask a fish to pay for the bait he was caught with."

The vast majority of persons of our race have a natural tendency to shrink from and acting alone. They exalt the vox populi, even when they know it to be the utterance of a mob of nobodies, into the vox dei, and they are willing slaves to tradition, authority, and custom. This hereditary taint, due to the primeval barbarism of our race, and maintained by later influences, will have to be bred out of it before our descendants can rise to the position of free members of an intelligent society.—Sir Francis Galton.

From a school-essay by a 14-year-old girl:

"I should like to be a film star or a mannequin, but as I have no glands or sex-appeal, I suppose I shall have to be a teacher." We often wondered...

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NO ORDERS TAKEN AFTER 10:30 A.M.

Meadow Grove Cheese 1b 69c Asst. Candies 1b 35c

Fancy Cal. Black Eye Peas 1b 18c

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Durkees Marjarine, colored, 4 cubes 1b 53c

Ashmores Sausage 1b 67c Schley Pecans 3 lbs \$1.45

Hi Pop Corn can 15c Rye Grass 1b 15c

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ALpine 0431

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 Repair Them Like New

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The East Atlanta News

1307 Glenwood Ave., S. E.

Published Every Thursday

Since 1935

H. G. LANFORD, Editor



Do Not Write the VA About Insurance Dividends

Dividends from a few cents to several hundred dollars will be paid to veterans in 1949 who took out National Insurance.

However, the VA urges all veterans not to write them about these dividends as they have no details about it now, and all information will be made public as soon as it is received by them.

"Thank You" Train to be Here Soon

The French "Thank You" train will reach Atlanta in a few days with a car load of gifts from Georgia from the French people, given in appreciation of the Friendship train which toured the United States last year, collecting food and gifts for the starving people of France.

Exchange Club Meets Next Monday Night

The Exchange Club of East Atlanta will meet next Monday night at the S & M Cafe, 1257 Glenwood Ave. Measures of importance come up at every meeting and full attendance is urged. Nothing can be accomplished without cohesion and co-operation, so please be present. Visiting Exchangers are invited.

Back Again!

DANIEL'S SERVICE STATION

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Plenty of Anti-Freeze

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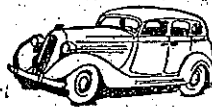
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SPECIALS

Cold Waves \$7.50 up

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Machine " \$5 " \$10.00

Oil & Creme Shampoo and Set \$1.25

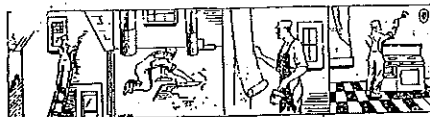
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CY. 4453



The American Legion Post 159 and Auxilliary will meet tonight at the Legion Home, 845 Moreland Ave., S. E.

All members of both Post and Auxilliary are urged to be present and visiting Legionnaires are invited to attend.

Tomorrow night Murphy will meet Brown, and Roosevelt will tackle Baker Villiage at the Grady Gym. Games will be played at 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

City detectives Thursday warned Atlantans that several fake magazine subscription solicitors are preying on the public

Detective Sgt. A. W. Lyle identified one of the alleged racketeers as Daniel Wilson, a blond man who walks with crutches.

Wilson, Sergeant Lyle charges, asks purchasers of subscriptions to make checks payable to the solicitors name. Wilson is believed to have several confederates, Sergeant Lyle said.

Two, hundred and sixty-six Georgians will be drafted each month during 1949, Selective Service headquarters predicted recently.

Only 126 were drafted in November, and none were taken, in December. Most of the 1800 recruits examined monthly are being rejected, with a large number of them being classed as illiterates.

For Sale: New \$45.00 ladies black brush wool coat size 44 \$25. Never been worn. Call WA. 0994.

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Morning Worship 11:00 • Evening Worship 7:30 P. M.
Mid-week Prayer Service - Wednesday 8:00 P. M.
We extend a cordial invitation and welcome to all who will come for Worship with us in any of our Services

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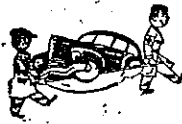
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Any number from "Rhapsody in Blue" to

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POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL

Don't Throw Your Old Tag Away

Don't throw away your old 1948 license tag. Save it for the Boy Scouts. They hope to collect at least a carload of tags to raise funds for advancement of Scouting, also to return aluminum scrap back to industry.

Give your tag to some of the scouts in your neighborhood.

The Navy Thursday announced a new reserve officer training program that is expected to attract 2,500 draft-exempt college students in '49.

It applies largely to students who are veterans or who were members of an organized reserve unit prior to June 24, 1948.

Under the new program these students may qualify for reserve officer commissions upon graduation if they successfully go through two expense-paid summer training programs and attend organized reserve unit drills weekly during the academic year.

Vocational Courses

The Smith-Hughes vocational school will start January 17. On January 10 a class in baby care for expectant mothers. Also, a hair styling course will begin Jan. 12th.

Veterans who want to own a farm still have an opportunity to pioneer in developing land. The Dept. of Interior has opened thousands of acres of land in Wyoming, Idaho and Washington which can be obtained by vets almost free.

Complete information can be obtained on these sites by writing the Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, in Washington, 25, D. C.

For Sale: 5 radiant gas heater almost new \$10: baby bed like new. MA. 4614.

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REAL PIT-COOKED BARBECUE ★ PORK ★ BEEF ★ CHICKEN

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Family Special 1-4 Barbecue Chicken,

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Specializing in Pit-cooked Barbecue Steaks and Sea Foods

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON SERVED DAILY 11:30 to 2:30

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Pitch & Putt Glenwood and Second Ave., East Lake. CR. 3153

SPECIAL: Largest HOT DOG In Town - 12 inches long - 15c



East Atlanta Library Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Residents of Southeast Atlanta last night were in a festive mood as the first project from the \$1,700,000 bond fund for library improvements voted in 1946 — the East Atlanta Branch — was formally dedicated.

Mayor Hancock, Miss Farris D. Hinton, retired Librarian who is with City Administration, and created with much of the space civic and church leaders of the work for the expansion program; community were honored by speakers Milton Farris, President of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Library Board, and other members of the organization joined. When Farris opened the ceremony, civic leaders and Librarian John Adams, "little Lin Shimp and Carl Settelmeyer in praising the \$45,000 Adams cut a broad ribbon, forming a modern structure and in calling by opening the doors. Hartsfield, Adams on "people from all walks of life formally accepted it in behalf of the City and Mrs. A. C. Mills, one of the original sponsors, accepted it in behalf of the community. The structure is the latest work of the original sponsors, accepted it in behalf of the community. A bronze plaque just inside the door of the building reads: "This building is dedicated to construction Company, builders, were Edw. Ames, Gilliam. (Second presented. Members of the Library Board and Trustees including Aubrey Ward Alderman who spearheaded the movement for the allocation of the people of East Atlanta who Midam and Sherwood Austin, for through their combined efforts mer Presidents, were presented. The new structure, located at 157 Fairbanks Ave., S. W., will be made it a reality."

Hartsfield, Adams, six schools located in that area. Dedication will be continued at 8 p. m. today when the West Hunt (Negro) branch, located at 1116 Hunter St., S. W. and costing \$79,000 will be formally opened. The third branch—Uncle Remus, located at 415 Gordon St., S. W. and costing \$87,721—will climax present dedication programs at 8 p. m. Friday. The celebration will be held on the birthday of Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Fables."

Know Your Church

MARTHA BROWN MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.
 REVEREND H. C. EMORY.....PASTOR.

(Information Compiled by Leslie Bradford)

Atlanta, Georgia.

February 1st, 1933.

FOREWORD:

I think that the Church membership is interested in knowing who are its officers and leaders for 1933. In fact I feel that it is essential to the well-being of the Church that they know these things. I wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lyle, Mrs. Kennerly and Mrs. West for much of the information contained herein.

Leslie Bradford.

GREETINGS FROM OUR NEW PASTOR:

My dear Friends:

I am happy to greet you as your pastor. We shall work together this year for the growth and extension of Our Master's Kingdom.

In order to be at our best at all times, our watchword must be "Co-operation".

I am here as your minister. When I can in any way be of service to your Spiritual Welfare, please feel free to call upon me. Let us each give the best we have to the highest we see, and go forward in the Savior's Name.

Faithfully yours,

H. C. EMORY-

A BRIEF HISTORY OF OUR CHURCH:

The East Atlanta Methodist Church was organized in 1893 by Rev. W. D. Shea with 17 members: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marbut, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Gregory, Rufala Gregory, Maud Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, L. P. Gibson and I. F. Bowden. The early meetings were held at the present home of M. L. Minor on Flat Shoals Avenue.

From 1894 to 1898 the church held its meetings in the old School Academy located at the junction of Haas Av. and Metropolitan Place. In 1898 the first church building was finished and dedicated, with 57 members. Rev. R. A. Seal was the pastor. It was located at the present home of Mr. Rivers, Corner Metropolitan Av. and Metropolitan Place.

(Continued on Page 2)

"True Happiness, (if understood)
 Consists alone in doing good."

CHURCH HISTORY

The history of Martha Brown United Methodist Church is filled with interesting facts, notable achievements, sacrificial service and dedicated commitment to God. Truly, we have a great and inspiring heritage.

Our roots go back to 1892 when East Atlanta was a little community of about 250 people. Atlanta, at that time, was a growing young city of 65,000. In the spring of 1892, a group of spiritual minded people in the East Atlanta area who had been meeting together for Sunday School, had a series of revival services under the leadership of Rev. W. B. Shea. Truly the Holy Spirit must have been present at those meetings for the decision was made to organize a church to be known as the East Atlanta Methodist Church. There were 18 charter members -- ten men and eight women. They were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Douglass, Mr. J. F. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gregory, Miss Eufala Gregory, Miss Maude Gregory, Mr. Willard Gregory, Mr. D. P. Marbut, Mr. and Mrs. W.F. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Marbut, Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Marbut, Mr. L.L. Marbut and Mr. and Mrs. I.F. Bowden. For two years this group met in a house on Flat Shoals Avenue across from where the library is now located. In 1894 the church moved to the school house which was located at the triangle of Haas Avenue and Granberry Avenue, which is now called Metropolitan Place. Services were held monthly in the school house for four years before a church building could be constructed.

In 1894, Mr. J.T. Wellham donated a lot on the corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Metropolitan Place for a new church. Construction of the church could not be started until 1896 and it was 1898 before the church was completed. There were 60 members on roll at this time. Sunday School was held every Sunday but church services were held monthly until 1910 when the church became a full time church with preaching every Sunday.

In 1904, the Parsonage Aid Society was organized with 18 members. Minutes from these early meetings reveal the faithfulness, the vision and Christian concern and love which these women felt for God and their neighbors.

In April, 1909, the dream of a parsonage became a reality and Rev. Olin King and his family moved into the comfortable two-story frame house located on Metropolitan Avenue next door to where the Post Office now stands.

The next eight years was a period of real growth in membership, in spiritual maturity and in the development of a well-rounded church program. Mrs. L.V. Kennerly organized the Wesley Sunday School Class for young adults, and a Young Matrons Class and a Men's Bible Class were started.

Interest in the missionary program was increased through the Woman's Missionary Society and a children's Missionary Society which was organized by Mrs. Paul West.

As the church grew, it became evident that a larger building would soon be necessary. In 1914, a lot was donated by Mr. J.F. Brown on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenue and plans were made for a beautiful new brick sanctuary. However, these were war years and times were hard. It took a lot of planning, barbecues, ice cream suppers and prayer to finally finish the building. The first meeting was held in the new building in April, 1918, with Rev. J.O. Brand, Pastor, in charge. At the suggestion of Dr. E.F. Fincher, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the name of the church was changed to Martha Brown Memorial in honor of the deceased wife of Mr. Brown.

During the next seven years, Martha Brown Church took its place as a leader unafraid to speak out for the right in a fast growing community. An Epworth League was organized and became one of the largest and most active groups in the city.

In 1926 the church indebtedness was paid off but the tremendous growth of the Sunday School presented a need for more classrooms. In 1928 a new one-story \$25,000.00 Sunday School annex was completed next to the church on Moreland Avenue and in 1929 the second story was built at a cost of \$26,000. The church continued to grow but there was a continuous struggle during these depression years to pay for this building. Though money was scarce, Christian courage, faithfulness to duty and trust in God was much in evidence. The mortgage was finally burned in 1943, under the pastorate of Rev. Horace Smith.

The years from 1943 to 1952 were years of expansion. In 1946, three lots across from the church on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenue were bought for a new parsonage. A fourth lot was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harland Dodson in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.N. Beddingfield and Mr. and Mrs. Dodson. The parsonage was designed and built under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. Buren W. Hancock and was completed in January, 1947. At the completion of the work, the entire cost of the house had been met. Rev. Hancock served at Martha Brown for nine years -- longer than any other minister. 702 members were added to the church from 1943 to 1948.

In 1949, the church purchased a vacant lot and a dwelling next door to the Educational Annex. The house was moved to the vacant lot, painted, reconditioned, redecorated and leased to a kindergarten nursery.

In 1951, a new educational building was built under the personal supervision of Mr. John T. Butler, one of our members.

Rev. Gordon Thompson inaugurated the Loyalty Dinners for making our pledges and our budget increased \$54,000 over a period of three years. We gave 25% of our budget to World Service, leading all Methodism in the percentage of its budget giving for this cause. In 1955 we gave our Scout hut and property on Eastland Road to help start a new congregation. Many of our members in the Eastland Road vicinity transferred from Martha Brown to help in the new church. One of our own boys, Rev. Bill Floyd, was the first minister.

Mary Katherine Thompson, youngest daughter of the Gordon Thompsons, was the first baby to be born to a pastor while serving our church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dumas Shelnett, the church continued to grow and prosper. A pledge of \$25,000.00 was made and paid to Georgia Methodist Colleges, financial support was given Hoyt Oliver, short term Missionary to Korea, the church and educational building were air-conditioned, contract for a 3-manual Reuter Organ was let and a new parsonage on Greenleaf Road was purchased. John Lassiter became the first full-time Director of Religious Education. Our Golden Age Club, which is one of the largest and most active in the Conference, was organized during this period.

During the ministry of Dr. J. Walker Chidsey, the Church Districts were changed and we were transferred from the Atlanta East District to the Atlanta-Decatur-Oxford District. Also, our neighborhood began to change and new ways of reaching and ministering to the community had to be tried. We were tops in members of the District \$10.00 Club which helped new churches in our District get started.

Our 75th Anniversary year was celebrated throughout 1967-68 with many special events under the leadership of our pastor, Rev. Marion Sherrill. The year ended with the presentation of a pageant and the dedication of our church plant which was completely free from all indebtedness. The value of the building, equipment and land was estimated at \$565,641.00, the parsonage and furniture, \$30,250.00, and cash and other properties and bonds \$31,017.00. The Church Library was officially opened and a new study for the Pastor was completed and furnished. A new choir room was completed with risers, cabinets for robes, files for music and a new piano.

1970 brought many changes to the neighborhood surrounding Martha Brown Church and many families moved out into the suburbs. This caused a decline in membership and attendance but also offered new challenges for ministry. Under the leadership of our Pastor, Rev. Norton Campbell, and the help of our Associate Ministers Dr. J.W. Veatch and Rev. Ralph Hawkins, many new opportunities for service and spiritual growth were started. A church bus was purchased, a tutoring program offered, Faith Action week-end held and a recreation program carried on for children in the community. Realizing the need for housing for the elderly in the neighborhood, Rev. Campbell helped to bring about the construction of Branan Towers, a high-rise apartment built by Wesley Home Association. The twelve story building consisting of 176 units and ample parking spaces provides homes for many of our members as well as elderly from other sections of the city. It also presents Martha Brown with a new ministry and new opportunities for service. Many residents of the Towers have become valuable members of our Church family.

Under the leadership of Rev. Andrew J. Peters, Minister, and Rev. B.W. Hancock, Associate Minister, the church is constantly trying to capture the vision of what our mission is in a community which changes from day to day. A very meaningful ministry to the elderly is carried on and Martha Brown continues to be a loving, caring fellowship with active members from all sections of the city. In 1977, we were transferred to the Atlanta-Chamblee District where we have been a leader in giving to Wesley Homes, Methodist Children's Home and the \$10.00 Club. Our members also give many hours of volunteer service at Branan Towers.

A new telephone prayer ministry was started in 1977. Our "Moment with God" program offers prayers and encouragement to all who call.

We are grateful for the faith and sacrifice of those who have walked before us and we pray that God will help us to accept the challenge that is ours today as we strive to witness and serve in our changing world.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate

Features which are helpful to aid
better understanding of Christian
life and which inspire activity.

News of World Christianity, The
Methodist Church, Georgia Con-
ferences, Pastors and laymen.

VOL. 111

MACON, GEORGIA, JULY 18, 1947

NO. 4

Dr. Virgil L. Moore, Pastor Park St. Church, Passes

Dr. Virgil L. Moore, D.D., 55, of 1464 Beecher St., S.W., pastor of the Park Street Methodist church died at his residence Tuesday night, July 8.

Dr. Moore was a member of the board of trustees and the executive committee of Asbury college at Wilmore, Ky. He served for many years in the Kentucky Methodist conference but had been in Georgia only a year. While in Kentucky he was chairman of the committee of the board of missions and church extension for that conference.

Recently returned from a vacation trip to Kentucky, Dr. Moore's condition was considered good Tuesday, but he suffered a heart attack Tuesday night and died a few minutes later.

Survivors are his wife, two daughters, Mrs. James W. Keith, of New Albany, Ind., and Miss Pauline Moore, of Atlanta and Chicago, and three sons, Virgil L. Moore, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rev. James C. Moore, of Atlanta, and Howard W. Moore, of Atlanta. Atlanta Journal.

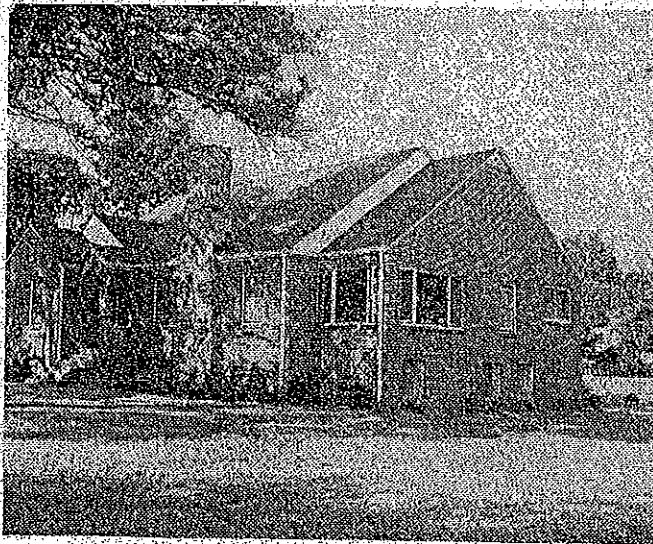
Judge Garland Watkins Of Atlanta Passes

Judge Garland Watkins, 58, of the Fulton Juvenile Court in Atlanta died July 10 in the Piedmont Hospital after an illness of three months. He had been judge of the Fulton Juvenile Court for 12 years and was recognized as an expert in the field of juvenile rehabilitation.

Judge Watkins was born in McDonough, Ga., being the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Watkins. His family moved to College Park when he was only two years of age. His father was the founder of the College Park Methodist church and was chaplain of the Georgia Senate for many years.

The survivors are: his wife, the former Miss Mildred Roberts, of Macon; a son, Garland M. Watkins, Jr.; two sisters, Miss Glen Watkins, clerk of the Juvenile Court, and Miss Louise Watkins, a teacher in George Longino school, and a brother, Herbert Watkins, of College Park.

The pastors of the Macon District will meet at First South Methodist Church Monday morning, July 24, at ten o'clock.



PARSONAGE RECENTLY ERECTED by Martha Brown Memorial Church in Atlanta.

Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage

The membership of Martha Brown Church has realized the need of a new Parsonage for several years, but because of conditions over which we had no control, this need had been side-tracked from time to time, giving right of way to more pressing needs.

A little more than a year ago we had the opportunity to buy four vacant lots directly across the street, north of the church. Three face on Moreland Ave. and one on Metropolitan Ave.

As soon as we had procured the deed to these lots, we began to plan for a new Parsonage in earnest and in terms of money, material, and labor to build.

We called a special session of the Quarterly Conference and explained our plans and asked for permission to build. The conference gave us permission to proceed, authorized the Board of Trustees to sell the old Parsonage, appointed a building committee composed of Dr. S. H. Wilson, chairman, J. C. Moss, treasurer, and J. C. Crutchfield, with authority to solicit and accept donations of money, labor, and material.

It was not long after this that things began to take shape in a

Baxley Votes Against The Sale of Beer

On July 7 the people of Baxley, Ga., held an election to determine whether beer and wine should continue to be sold there. Four hundred and sixty-four voted against the sale and 160 for it. Thus another fine south Georgia town rids itself of the nuisance these honky-tonks always create where we allow them to set up their business. As a rule they refuse absolutely to be regulated or to abide by the rules. Frequently they are in the hands of an undesirable element to begin with, people whose only aim is to sell more and more of the stuff, thus making more and more money. The places become the hangouts and loafing places of the undesirable element in the community. This is where the fights and brawls take place. The decent people in Baxley evidently became disgusted with the whole business and have run these places out of town.

Congratulations to Baxley and her fine citizens.

Many more communities should follow her splendid example.

A. W. Quillian, Jr.

Nations will never bury the hatchet as long as they have axes to grind.

North Georgia Conference Has Good Session

Rev. N. P. Manning Assigned to
Dalton District; Dr. Willis M.
Jones to the Rome District

The 81st session of the North Georgia Annual Conference met in Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta July 9-13. Due to the illness of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, who is in charge of the Atlanta Episcopal Area, the conference was presided over by Bishop Costen J. Harrell of the Birmingham Episcopal Area. Bishop A. Frank Smith of Houston, Texas, was the guest conference speaker. Prior to the opening of the conference a two-hour prayer service was sponsored by the Conference Board of Evangelism. Various boards, committees and commissions had met during the morning.

Following the devotional and the organization of the conference, reports were given by the ten district superintendents: Horace S. Smith, J. W. Veatch, Lester Rumble, G. L. King, C. M. Lippam, C. L. Middlebrooks, M. Elrod, Paul A. Turner, W. M. Twigg and B. Frank Pim. Their reports indicated that the short conference year of eight months has been marked by financial and spiritual advances along all lines of the work. The conference was saddened by the announcement of the death on the night of July 8 of Dr. Virgil L. Moore, pastor of Park Street Church in Atlanta. Other ministers who died during the year were Frank Quillian, A. A. Thly, T. R. Kendall, Jr., and A. C. Cantrell. Ministers' wives who died during the year were

(Continued on Page 5)

ANOTHER "DRY" VICTORY

The "wine or no wine" election in Walton County Saturday, June 28, resulted in 920 votes for wine and 1,790 against it. The Walton County News and editor E. A. Caldwell deserve credit for taking an outright and upright stand for temperance. This vote is an illustration of the fact that Georgians are realizing that our greatest need is righteousness rather than revenue; that money is not as important as morals.

light

WESLEYAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

July 18, 1947

s to the Advocate

Millen, Ga.

July 11, 1947

rother Gaines!

er and Dad asked me to
nd say that they are getting
well, and that I weighed
pounds and twelve ounces
arrived a 5.30 this morn-

Bill Tinsley
William Carroll Tinsley II

ome to America! I am de-
to hear from you and to
that your mother is doing
nd that your father has
re recovering. I'm sure that
ve been too busy wonder-
his strange but great world
hich you have just come
about the family which you
lacked out. Now, "tight off

Bill, it might appear that
at somewhat of a disad-
because you have a good
name and reputation to live
and people are going to
you to be a mighty good
hen you have had a good
nd your father has had
get his nerves quieted and
its together," he may tell
this aunt, Miss Lois Tins-
s a useful foreign mission-
I passed to her eternal re-
few years ago. I am sure
ur grandfather will be call-
you soon. You may not
ze him because grandfath-
supposed to be old men.

spite of his youthful ap-
pe, you must be a good
I accept him as your grand-
You will discover that he
of the Roberta Methodist
and that your grandmother
succeeded in making a
good man of him. Bill,
be long before you will
o say, "Daddy, give me a
Of course, he'll "be
to death" to do it. But
pend all your nickels on
am save some of them.
you know it, you'll have
money to make a trip to
visit your uncle and aunt
nd Mrs. Maurice C. Dally
e missionaries there. In
ill your Uncle Maurice
oem on page six of the
e this week. You will no-
the title of his poem is
ers Wanted. If you can
eg words yet, read that
hope that some day you
to Christ. "Here am I,
e!"

ince your father is an ex-
of the Boy Scouts of
people are naturally go-
expect you to be a "good
Of course you will have to
up" first, but all big bears
its once. When you learn
mmunity better, you will
e your "good turns" every
going with your father
ing trips.

er all, Bill, you are facing
challenge and you have
d a good name, but "a
me is rather to be chosen"
lot of other things. But I
that you are going to be
y to your name, and I'm
on you.

our new friend,
Bill Tinsley

Youth at Camp Viola
July 29-August 1

Rev. W. A. Pilgrim announces
that the Annual Youth Camp for
Greenville Charge will be held
at Camp Viola July 29 to August
1.

This is the fourth annual camp
Mr. Pilgrim has sponsored and
he states that every effort is being
made by the staff of workers to
make this the finest camp possi-
ble.

Among the Adult workers, in
addition to Mr. and Mrs. Pilgrim,
will be Mrs. Henry Crowder,
teacher of Juniors, Mrs. Mac
Dobson, teacher of Youth classes,
Mac Dobson and Frank Hill, life
guards and swimming instructors,
Mrs. Milton Dunn, Mrs. Ima Cald-
well, Mrs. Dura Fowler, and sev-
eral others will assist with the
camp.

MARTHA BROWN

Continued from Page 1

very definite way.

Our pastor, Rev. Buren W. Han-
cock, acted as our contractor and
purchasing agent, and under his
efficient and most careful direc-
tion everything moved on beauti-
fully.

By January 1, 1947 the building
was near enough completed for
the pastor to move in. Since then
the grounds have been leveled
off and grass and shrubbery
planted, which adds much beauty
and freshness to the entire loca-
tion.

The congregation responded
well and at the completion of the
Parsonage the entire cost had been
met.

The ladies of the church ap-
pointed a committee to furnish
the house. This they did in a most
attractive and satisfactory way.

We now have a very fine par-
sonage with three bedrooms, two
baths, large living room, a dining
room with kitchen and break-
fast nook together. The sun-
parlor on the front adds to the
attractiveness. The back porch is
broked up and screened in. The
basement is a complete daylight
basement with seventeen hundred
feet of floor space and a large
open fireplace. It is heated with
gas hot air furnace, with blower
and controls. It is well furnished
and equipped.

The Parsonage was dedicated on
June 15, 1947 by the District Su-
perintendent, Rev. J. W. Veatch.
A large crowd gathered on the
lawn for the dedication service.

Our latest effort to render
service to our membership and
to the community, is the employ-
ment of a secretary, Mrs. J. E.
Moore, who is on duty each week
day except Saturday.

Our church is now equipped for
a greater service, and it is our
desire and our prayer that it may
become a great light pointing to
the right way of living and a real
saying station to be used of God
for the advancement of His King-
dom on earth.—J. O. Moss.

LABON GAY NACHOCHEE SCHOOL

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ully accredited senior high school
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GAINESVILLE DISTRICT

Bethlehem at Nachochee, Sept. 20 at 11:00.
Blairsville Union Circuit at Pleasant Hill, Oct. 20 at 11:00.
Brookton at Antioch Camp Ground, Aug. 23 at 11:00.
Buford, Sept. 16 at 8:00.
Chicopee, Sept. 17 at 8:00.
Clarksburg, Sept. 28 at 8:00.
Clayton, Oct. 19 at 8:00.
Cleveland at Mossy Creek Camp Ground, Aug. 16 at 11:00.
Cornelia, Sept. 3 at 8:00.
Cumming at Shiloh, Nov. 2 at 11:00.
Dacula at Auburn, Sept. 21 at 11:00.
Dahlonega, Oct. 1 at 8:00.
Dawsonville at Lumpkin Camp Ground, Aug. 30 at 11:00.
Deer Creek, Aug. 30 at 8:00.
Dillard at Tiger, Oct. 19 at 8:30.
Duluth at Warsaw, Oct. 11 at 11:00.
Flowers Branch at Candier, Oct. 12 at 8:30.
Gainesville, First, Oct. 12 at 8:00.
Gainesville, St. Paul, Aug. 6 at 8:00.
Hall Ct. at Lebanon Camp Ground, Aug. 9 at 11:00.
Homer at Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 18 at 11:00.
Hoschton at Center, Sept. 21 at 8:30.
Jefferson, Aug. 10 at 8:00.
Jefferson Ct. at Bethany, Oct. 4 at 11:00.
Lawrenceville, Oct. 12 at 11:00.
Luia at Clemens Chapel, Oct. 5 at 11:00.
Lumpkin Mission, Nov. 2 at 8:30.
Maysville at Holly Springs, Sept. 13 at 11:00.
Nachoochee Valley at Loudsville Camp Ground, Aug. 31 at 11:00.
New Holland at New Holland, Aug. 24 at 8:00.
Rock Springs at Martin's Chapel, Sept. 15 at 8:30.
Sylvania at Level Creek, Sept. 14 at 11:00.
Tallulah Falls at Ebenezer, Oct. 19 at 11:00.
Toccoa, Sept. 25 at 11:00.
Toccoa Circuit at Sunshine, Sept. 27 at 11:00.
Towns Co. Ct. at Boyd's Chapel, Oct. 25 at 11:00.
Winder, Sept. 21 at 8:00.
Young Harris, Oct. 20 at 8:00.
District Stewards' Meet. at Lawrenceville Camp Ground, July 25 at 5:30 p.m.
The District League of Stewards and Laymen meet at the Lawrenceville Camp Ground for Bar-B-Cue at 6:00 on July 25.
Tubby Walton will be the speaker of the evening.
The Gainesville District pastors will meet in Retreat at Lake Louise, Toccoa, Sept. 23-25.

—M. Elrod, D. S.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our son,
James Edward Geise, who died
twenty years ago, July 2, 1925.
The silent night was lonely and
there is no golden dawn.
Because we must ever remember
Darling, that you are really gone.
We must remember in our hearts
the happiness we knew
And that our only world was once
in which we lived with you.
There is no breath of fragrance in
flowers we press,
And if we call your name we hear
the sound of emptiness.
We roam the house from room to
room and gaze beyond the scenes,
But there is nothing we can do to

bring you back to us.
We have to tell ourselves again
You are really gone.
And all that we can do today
ask the Lord for strength
To carry on.

—Mr. and Mrs. G.

Obituary

To Our Precious Darling
Little Darling, now we miss
though you're in heaven.
Life is almost unbearable since
you went away.
But God needed a beautiful
in His crown.
To teach us all that our founda-
must be sound.
It cannot be empty on it
shining with goodness on the
But it must be solid, scathe
flowers to the fallen
about.

Yes, Darling, we miss you.
But Jesus saw fit to let you go.
But it's so hard, Precious Dar-
ling, for we did love you so.
In your little casket, with a
in your hand
And on your finger a pre-
cious golden band.
Granny placed it there after
you went to sleep.
It's there for always and yours
keep.

It's there so we will know you
that Great Day.
When the world is over and
all passed away.
Oh, Darling, I try to express
grief.

But all the sweet words in
language
to describe you are too brief.
Your little bright eyes, dancing
joy.
Even over the smallest of joys.
Yes, you were very precious
so hard to loan to God.
And this evening, Darling, you
be placed in deep soil.

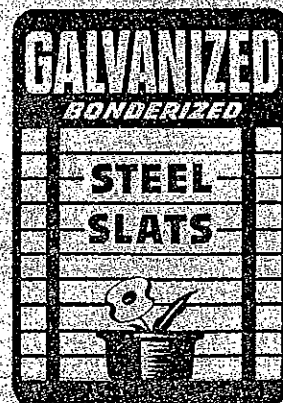
But you'll know no sorrow and
pain, never again.
You are only sleeping, Darling.
In heaven there you lie.
With Jesus you are smiling up
the sky.

I hope He won't get tired of
Darling.
For you were such a noisy and
You were always laughing and
ing.

Never stopping for a little while.
So rest, my little Darling, in
tender arms.
Tell Him to please keep you
Tell Him of your little kitchen.
I know, He'll smile.
And the time won't be too
We'll be there in a little while.
Sleep, little Darling, that's
know for say.
And we'll meet you in heaven
that Great Day.
Not good-bye, Darling.
But only good-night—good night.

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RASH OR TETTER

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forting GRAYS OINTMENT
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like it—nothing so comforting,
pleasant for externally caused
troubles. 35c. Get a package

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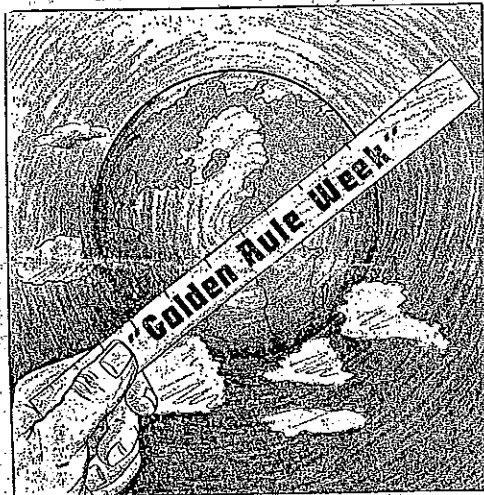
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Vol. 19 Published Every Thursday

EAST ATLANTA, GA., DEC. 9, 1954

East Atlanta-Ormewood Park No. 49

TIME TO MEASURE UP



The Easy Chair

By H. G. J.

A few weeks ago I went into the statement of Emerson's about the world being made of glass after you committed a crime.

The complete Emerson ruck is "When you have unmed the cards the world is made of glass. By that he means there is no more place to hide than a fat girl in back of a picket fence.

Now I'm getting well along in asthma and wrinkles and have yet to commit a jolly good felony or anything more complicated than a gentle misdemeanor. But all through my distorted career I have been figuring out places to hide in case I had to spraddle a shuck for high ground.

I guess that you have also wondered where you would scam in case you decided to clope with the company's cash box. Where would you lurk in the limb of the ingognito in case you wanted to give Aunt Minnie that extra delicious helping of antipoison with the straw berry on top?

I suppose that many times you have thought of a neat

bit of industrious sabotage, or intimate arson. Is Emerson correct when he says the hemispheres are twin fish bowls?

In the great story of the marble general with the broken sword, G. K. Chesterton says the place to hide a tree is a forest. That's as correct as striped trousers at a morning reception. This particular general had a body on his hands. So he ordered a hopeless charge to hide his victim on the battlefield.

Whether you select the wilderness of Canada, the sewers of Paris or the catacombs of the ancient Egyptians, they will run you down and root you up.

If you had to play fox and hounds with the long arm of the law where would you hide?

H. G. Lanford Editor of News Dies Dec. 7

Funeral services for Horace G. Lanford, beloved 66-year-old editor and publisher of the East Atlanta News, were held Thursday from Trinity Chapel in Decatur and burial was at Mellwood Cemetery with The Rev. Raymond W. Black officiating. Pallbearers were Dr. Charles Hill, Mr. Paul Timbs, Mr. Pat Rogers, Mr. Zack Mann, Mr. Charles Everitt, and Jerry Shockley.

Mr. Lanford is survived by his wife, Alva; daughter, Mrs. George Bray; and two sons, R. L. and Harry, of Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Lanford, a native of Atlanta, founded the East Atlanta News in 1934, after working on The Atlanta Constitution.

An amiable newspaperman, Mr. Lanford was well known in East Atlanta where many advertisers have been serviced by The News since it was established.

He made the East Atlanta News an important part in the lives of thousands of citizens in Atlanta.

Continued on page 6

S & M CAFE

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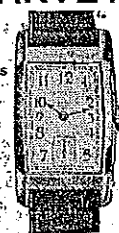
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EAST ATLANTA NEWS

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Camp Fire News

The Camp Fire Girls of the DeKalb area have busy Christmas preparations ahead with the termination of their mint sale this week. On Saturday, December 11, is their annual doll breakfast at the University of Georgia Extension Building; their admission is dolls that they have dressed for the Salvation Army. A city-wide Leaders and Sponsors meet is to be held Monday, December 12.

The Camp Fire Girls of the DeKalb area are to be given a Skating Party on December 14 from 3:30 to 5:30 at the Roller Dome by the leaders and sponsors of this area.

LANFORD: From page 1, the community. The newspaper, with a current circulation of 1,500, is delivered free.

He has been a member of a number of civic clubs and benevolent organization, including the East Atlanta Exchange Club, East Atlanta Businessmen's Association, and the Christmas Tree Association.

The passing of Mr. Lanford marks the end of a colorful career of a newspaperman who had the distinction of owning and operating Atlanta's oldest weekly newspaper.

Throughout his 20 years with the East Atlanta News, Mr. Lanford endeavored to give the community a newspaper of local news—neighborhood news that was available in no other news media. Neighborhood news items that would become lost in the shuffle of national, international and state news on a big city newspaper were printed by Mr. Lanford in the East Atlanta News for the interest and entertainment of the newspaper's subscribers.

Mr. Lanford looked on the East Atlanta News not as his newspaper, but as the newspaper of the people in the community it served.

For sale: maple bedroom suite; bed, vanity, chest, and night table. MA. 8902.

For sale: 4 grave lot in West View Cemetery. Paul Blair. EV. 5717.

For rent: furnished bed room and kitchen, 434 Flat Shoals.

For sale: Pecans 45c per lb. Hamilton 21 jewel railroad pocket watch. MA. 9052.

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MORNING WORSHIP, 11:00 A.M.

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ALL YOU CAN EAT

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FREE ESTIMATES. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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A Conversion
 The A & W Root Beer Stand has
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 We Serve Breakfasts
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 WE ALSO FEATURE HELEN CURTIS, FREDERIC
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 PERMANENT WAVES \$5.00
 6:50 — 7:50 — 10:00 AND UP

Season Greenery
Will Make Home
Echo Xmas Spirit

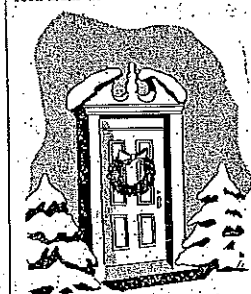
Did you ever notice that the prettiest homes around the community at Christmas are the ones decorated liberally with the green things of the season? Their festive appearance is obtained easily with proper display of such things as evergreens, berries, seed pods, and pine cones.

These simple decorations are readily available to most everyone at no cost and to use an old expression: "The woods are full of them."

A trip into the country to gather them can also be turned into a pleasant excursion, for the whole family and a brief rest period from the "getting ready" for Christmas, company parties, and holiday affairs.

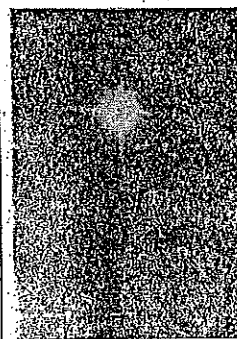
One word of caution, however: Don't kill trees or bushes. Prune carefully when selecting your evergreens.

The Christmas tree — whether large or small — should be the center of the decorations. Place your tree in front of a window, so that its bright, cheerful glow can be seen from within and without. Decorate the tree with balls, of red, silver, blue and green, strands of popcorn and various decorations that are saved from year to year.



Be sure to hang a rope of evergreens, a spray or wreath on your front door — these signify to many who pass your home that you are celebrating this joyous season.


A rope of evergreens requires approximately four or five yards of rope. The place you plan to use it will determine the exact length. Next, you'll need several short lengths of wire, short sprays of evergreen, balls, bows, red berries or bells. Place a bunch of evergreen against the rope and fasten in place with the wire; repeat until the rope has been completely covered. The rope may be draped over the door frame, mantel, or along the stair rail. Pick out other spots where additional decorations, like berries, balls or bells will add to the effectiveness of over-all appearance.



CITY STAR . . . A towering skyscraper is framed by a street light whose glow is much like the star of Bethlehem.



Santa Claus Will Be At Forrest's
ALL DAY SATURDAY, DEC. 11

Last Years Tricycles  **HALF PRICE**
NICE SELECTION OF GIFTS
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

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MAKE YOUR SELECTION OF FLOWERS, POTS AND SUPPLIES FROM US

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Ten Choirs To Sing Here December 17

The East Atlanta Business Men's Association will sponsor the choirs from ten East Atlanta churches Friday, Dec. 17 at 7:30 p.m. in the Texaco Service Station in the heart of East Atlanta. Everybody is invited to attend.

It's A Boy . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, 1299 Memorial Dr., announce the birth of a son, Robert Edwin, on Dec. 3 at the Georgia Baptist Hospital. Mrs. Rogers is the former Miss Martha Thompson.

A fried chicken dinner will be the feature attraction at H. O. Burgess School Friday, Dec. 10, from 5:00 to 7:30.

The public is invited to attend. Adult plates \$1.00 and children plates 60c.

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Apples	25c 3 lbs.
Grapefruit	5c each
Pecans	55c lb.
Walnuts	39c lb.
Cokes	89c case

GA. GRADE A MEDIUM EGGS 49c doz.



Stacy Rieke <srieke89@gmail.com>

E. A. Minor Lodge No. 603 History

CAROLYN JOHNSON <cjohnson@glofga.org>

Fri, Aug 25, 2017 at 1:16 PM

Reply-To: cjohnson@glofga.org

To: srieke89@gmail.com

Mr. Rieke:

In reference to your e-mail received on July 20, 2017, our records show the Lodge was chartered on November 2, 1911. At the time of the charter, Horace Grant was the Worshipful Master.

According to the Georgia List of Lodges, E.A. Minor Lodge was located in Lithonia, GA.

On August 31, 1948 there were 969 members and on August 31, 1949 there were 1,039 members.

This is all that I have as far as history.

E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603 went defunct on September 1, 2015.

You would probably have to speak to someone who was a former member to get any other history.

Sincerely,
Carolyn
Grand Lodge Office
cjohnson@glofga.org



Stacy Rieke <srieke89@gmail.com>

EA Minor Lodge No. 603 - Historic Info needed

Stacy Rieke <srieke89@gmail.com>

Thu, Jul 20, 2017 at 1:56 PM

To: jtaylor@glofga.org

Ms. Taylor,

I am a graduate student in the Heritage Preservation Program at Georgia State University in Atlanta. I am currently working on a project with the staff at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office to nominate the East Atlanta neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of that research I'm looking into the basic history of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603. I know they are currently located in Lithonia, having moved there in the early 1970s, but I can't locate any contact information for them. Do you have that? Or might you know where I could obtain it?

If your organization has any records that could help me answer any of the following questions, that would be very helpful, as well:

- When was the EA Minor Lodge No. 603 founded?
- Who was the first president (is that the correct terminology)?
- Was there a female organization associated with the lodge? If so, when was it founded and who was its first president?
- When did the lodge move from the 2nd floor of Marbut & Minor grocery in the EA Village to the lodge building on Moreland Avenue? I think 1947, but I've found a newspaper article that says the land on Moreland was purchased in the early 1920s.
- Exactly when in the 1970s did it move out to Lithonia?
- I've heard that at its peak membership, there were around 1,700 members (1940s - 1950s maybe). How can I confirm this?

Thank you, in advance, for any assistance or direction you can provide me in this research. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Stacy Rieke

--

Stacy Rieke
770-715-1394 (cell)
srieke89@gmail.com

\$90,000 IN SALES ANNOUNCED FRIDAY

Real estate sales totaling more than \$90,000 were reported Friday by the realty firm of Brown-Beasley company. This, together with announced figures showing that Atlanta led all southern cities for new building in May, were outstanding developments in local realty and building circles Friday.

Beginning with April, the value of new buildings began to soar in Atlanta, and each day since has added to the boom. The greatest activity has been in home-building, and it is this fact that is viewed with the most satisfaction. May saw a total of 146 residences built or started. June is going along at a faster pace than May.

Home-buying is on the increase, as well as home-building, which the sales report of the Brown-Beasley company evidenced Friday. A dozen residences were involved in the deals.

Atlanta in Lead.

Atlanta distanced her nearest competitor, New Orleans, by approximately 28 per cent in May building, showing permits for the month aggregating \$1,550,282.

Following are figures showing value of new buildings in leading southern cities for May, 1921 and 1920:

	May, 1921.	May, 1920.
Atlanta	\$1,550,282	\$1,210,892
Augusta	146,886	252,336
Savannah	142,290	305,800
New Orleans	654,350	2,205,224
Chattanooga	262,378	99,238
Nashville	249,311	161,616

Among the buildings authorized in May were three public structures—an addition to the Cecil hotel, costing \$300,000; the Holmes institute, a negro school, costing \$50,000, and the Atlanta Woman's Club auditorium, \$70,000.

Others were 142 frame dwellings, costing \$601,570; four brick dwellings, \$12,000; eight apartment houses, \$108,400; two churches, \$150,800; six frame business houses, \$47,000; eight brick business houses, \$128,000, and 66 miscellaneous buildings, \$14,095. Alterations and repairs costing \$113,137 were authorized by 129 permits.

Sales in Atlanta.

The sales by the Brown-Beasley company are as follows:

Mrs. J. H. Gilbert to Tenenbaum, Cohen & Ellman, a four-family apartment house on the corner of Richardson and Pulliam streets, \$14,500; Jones, Jones & Fleming to Dr. T. M. McIntosh, of Thomasville, Ga., a garage building at the corner of Whitehall and McDaniel streets, this property bought for an investment, \$23,000; J. M. Sanders to C. C. Harrell, a residence at 21 Mathewson place, \$6,500; Mrs. F. J. Foster to Harris Hurst, residence 105 Park street, \$7,300; Joseph E. Brown company to E. T. Mize, residence 30 Howell Mill road, \$2,500; W. A. Owen to J. W. Ford, residence 22 Inman street, \$6,250; Mrs. Mary A. Williams to B. S. Hallie, residence 437 East Georgia avenue, \$3,500; Homer C. George to R. A. Burnett, residence 150 Euclid avenue, \$8,500.

Mrs. J. C. Greenfield to J. L. Moreland, and investment of several houses corner McDaniel and Ends streets, \$3,250; Mrs. Richard Battle to Mrs. W. D. Maddox, investment, 222 Lee street, \$7,000; Mrs. L. I. Baker and D. E. Nour, investment, 25-7-9 Leonard street, \$2,750; Grisham investment company to Henry Nealey, investment, 45 Travis street, \$900; Joseph E. Brown company to A. R. Banister, vacant lot Marietta street, \$3,000; Mrs. N. M. Wilson to W. B. Blue, vacant lot Rogers avenue, \$1,050; Joseph E. Brown company to W. H. Rogers, lot 3, block 23, Brownwood, \$500; Joseph E. Brown company to C. H. Reader, lot 2, block 23, Brownwood, \$500; Joseph E. Brown company to A. T. Parsons, lot 1, block 19, Brownwood, \$750.

ANNEXATION PROPOSAL TO BE HEARD TUESDAY

Public hearing by the charter revision committee of city council will be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when both sides of the proposal of Council John A. White, of the fourth ward, to annex Druid Hills, Peachtree Heights and the Buckhead section of Peachtree road to the city of Atlanta, will be heard.

This proposal precipitated a councilmanic fight last Monday and after the charter revision committee had brought in an adverse report, Mr. White put up such a fight for his proposal that it was referred back to the committee.

Councilman A. J. Orme, eighth ward, opposed the proposal on the grounds that the sections in question contained a lot of farm land. Mr. White defended the annexation by showing that a highly-developed section was obtaining all the benefits of being within the Atlanta city limits and not contributing anything to the city in the form of taxes.

Councilman C. J. Vaughan, chairman of the charter revision committee, called the Tuesday meeting.

BEAUTIFICATION BEGUN IN BROWNWOOD PARK

The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945); May 25, 1937;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution
pg. 23

BEAUTIFICATION BEGUN IN BROWNWOOD PARK

Beautification and improvement program for Brownwood park has been launched in East Atlanta, Councilman E. A. Minor, of the second ward, announced yesterday.

The councilman plans to request city aid in erecting a pavilion in the park which was donated to East Atlanta a number of years ago. He invited East Atlanta resi-

dents to join in helping to make a recreation center of the park. Minor said he will ask that the city park department assume operation of Brownwood park soon.

BROWN ESTATE OUT OF COURT

Litigation Settled Between Heirs of Joseph E. Brown.

Six Heirs Agree to Form Stock Com-
pany With Heirs as Sole and
Equal Stock Holders—Settle-
ment Amicably and Sat-
isfactorily Made.

The suit of four of the heirs against two, who were executors, of the estate of Joseph E. Brown has been withdrawn and the disagreement has been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted by the six heirs deciding to form a corporation for the management of the estate.

The superior court will be applied to for a charter for the company, with the six heirs as the sole incorporators and stockholders, with share and share alike.

Each heir is to become a one-sixth stockholder and, each is to have an equal voice in the affairs of the estate.

The settlement was reached by a consultation of the heirs and their attorneys. Arnold & Arnold represented Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, the two executors, and Rosser & Brandon the other four heirs.

The case was sounded in the superior court yesterday morning and the attorneys on both sides asked that the case be passed for the present. Attorneys Rosser and Reuben Arnold went to the office of the former, where the papers necessary for the settlement were drawn up.

Serious Charges Are Made.

The six heirs to the estate of Joseph E. Brown are:

Julius L. Brown, Joseph M. Brown, George M. Brown, Elijah Brown, Sallie E. Brown and Mrs. Mary V. Connally. Under the will Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown were made executors. A few months ago Elijah, George and Miss Sallie Brown and Mrs. Connally filed a bill praying for the removal of Julius and Joseph Brown as executors, and the charge was made that the executors had grossly mismanaged the estate and caused the property to depreciate and the income to diminish. It was also charged that Julius Brown was dissipated.

To this bill there was filed an answer by Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown in which they denied the statements made by the complainants.

The affair appeared to be highly sensational, and it looked as if there was to be a serious family rupture which would have to be finally settled in the courts.

Stock Company Agreed On.

It was expected that the investigation in the superior court would be decidedly interesting. The settlement, however, has stopped all further litigation, and, it is said, the executors and the other heirs have resumed friendly relations, no ill feeling whatever remaining as an after effect of the suit.

The estate of Joseph E. Brown is valued at between \$450,000 and \$500,000. The property in Atlanta, consisting of store houses and dwellings, is worth about \$400,000, and there are lands in Texas valued at \$100,000.

When asked yesterday who would be president of the stock company, two of the heirs said that they did not know, as that was a matter which would have to be settled after the company was chartered.

Very little importance is attached to the election of officers, however, as each of the heirs, under the agreement, will have an equal voice in the management of the estate in the future.

dy, starred by Miss Ethlyne Clair and the first episode of "The Silent Flyer," an excellent serial, were shown. Manager C. D. Swint and his force of ushers handled the large crowds with the utmost efficiency.

CROWDS THROG MADISON THEATER ON OPENING NIGHT

Proving a valuable addition to the business and community life of East Atlanta, the new Madison theater, 400 Flat Shoals avenue, formally opened Saturday night with the personal appearance of Miss Ethlyne Clair, Williamise, holding a major place on the initial program.

The new theater, erected at an approximate cost of \$100,000 is the last word in small theater construction, has a beauty and a spaciousness that would do justice to a large downtown theater.

Two balconies, constructed in Florentine style, give the front of the theater a distinctive and unusual appearance. A large vertical sign hanging over the marquee completes the impression of a first-run theater.

Furnishings and the exterior of the theater represent the ideal of comfort, beauty and convenience. The seats in the new Madison are of the best type, and a refrigerating system makes the interior cool and refreshing, even in the hottest weather.

Another feature which drew praise from opening-day visitors was the new pipe organ, which is on a par in tone and volume with the finest in the city. An expert organist has charge of the console.

The opening screen program consisted of Hoot Gibson's thrilling western, "The Buckaro Kid," which was acclaimed by Saturday capacity audiences. In addition, a "Snookums" come-

FOR COUNTY UNION COMMITTEE PLEADS

Declare Three-Fourths of DeKalb Favor the Movement.

After having been suppressed, it is alleged, for some time by the DeKalb county grand jury, now in session, the report of the committee appointed by the September grand jury to take steps looking to the annexation of DeKalb by Fulton county, has been made public. In this report, the committee not only expresses itself as being strongly in favor of the proposed annexation, but gives the opinion that fully three-fourths and possibly nine-tenths of the residents of DeKalb favor the plan.

The committee reports that a thorough investigation of the matter has been made and the following facts ascertained:

The law provides that such an annexation of one county by an adjoining county may be made on the two-thirds vote of the county to be annexed. In the election at which this vote is cast, only residents of the county which it is proposed to dissolve may participate, residents of the other county affected being barred. The two-thirds vote is reckoned from the number of votes cast in the election and not from the number of qualified voters of the county.

No law providing for the holding of such an election to determine whether or not a county is to be merged is to be found on the statute books. The committee recommends that a bill providing for the holding of such an election be introduced by DeKalb's representatives at the next session of the legislature.

The members of the committee caused to be circulated among the qualified voters of DeKalb county petitions asking that the county's representatives prepare and have passed by the legislature such bills as are necessary for submitting to the voters of the county the question of dissolution and merger. These petitions were circulated in a casual manner through only a portion of the county. However, the names of more than 1,700 qualified voters were secured. Residents of East Atlanta and Edgewood were not allowed to sign these petitions, as it was believed that these towns would have been taken into Fulton county before the question of annexation could be settled.

The committee offers as a reason for their failure to make a systematic canvass of the county with the petitions, the fact that this would require considerable time and cannot be done without adequate remuneration to the parties doing the work. A fund for this purpose is now being raised.

As a result of the canvass already made and the observation of members of the committee, it is the belief of that

body that fully three-fourths of the qualified voters of the county favor the annexation.

As to the committee itself, it most heartily indorses the annexation movement, believing that the best interests of both counties will be served by the consolidation. Conditions demand the dissolution and merger, according to the committee. The interest of the residents are identical and the territory should be under one county government.

Finding that the question is one which DeKalb county must settle alone, the committee has not conferred with Fulton county officials as recommended by the grand jury. However, the committee expresses a desire for the cooperation of not only the Fulton county officials, but residents as well.

Spring Suits for Men



Choicest Styles from Rogers, Peet & Co. and Hart, Schaffner & Marx

America's two greatest makers of Men's Clothes have sent us the cream of their productions in Spring Suits. You'll be delighted with the handsome styles, the fine all-wool fabrics, and surprised at the very moderate prices.

Come in today and choose while assortments are complete and before best things are sold out.

Men's Spring Suits--\$15 to \$40

New Manhattan and Smartest Styles in
Daniel Shirts Spring Ties

Op on Saturday
Night Until 11
O'Clock

Daniel Brothers Co.

L. J. DANIEL, President

Best clothes for boys in newest Spring styles

When the boy is ready for the new Spring clothes, bring him in here and let us fit him up in one of our Ederheimer, Stein & Co. or Rogers, Peet & Co. suits.

Better bring him in today and choose while stocks are complete and you can take your pick of best patterns.

We can fit any boy, from the little chap of 2 1-2 years to the big fellow of 17; and we'll give more value in boys' clothes than you ever got before.

Boys' Suits--\$3.50 to \$15.00

If Out of Town

Send Us Your

45-47-49 Peachtree Street Mail Orders

Presents for Boys

With Purchase of \$5.00 or More in Boys' Department

Choice of:
Ingersoll "Yankee" Watch,
"Daisy" Air Rifle,
Baseball outfit—including ball, bat and glove.

With \$7.50 Purchase Extra quality Baseball outfit, including ball, bat and glove.

With \$10 Purchase Choice of:
Ingersoll "Eclipse" Watch,
Repeating Air Rifle,
Baseball outfit—including "Junior League" ball, bat and glove.

FOR COUNTY UNION COMMITTEE PLEADS

Declare Three-Fourths of DeKalb Favor the Movement.

After having been suppressed, it is alleged, for some time by the DeKalb county grand jury, in no session, the report of the committee appointed by the September grand jury to take steps looking to the annexation of DeKalb by Fulton county, has been made public. In its report, the committee not only expresses itself as being strongly in favor of the proposed annexation, but also declares that fully three-fourths of the residents of DeKalb favor the plan.

The committee reports that a thorough investigation of the matter has been made with the following data ascertained:

The first precinct that such an annexation of one county by an adjoining county may be made is the one in the west of the county to be annexed. The attention at which this vote is cast, the majority of the county which it is proposed to annex may participate in the vote of the other county affected by the annexation.

The two-thirds vote is returned from the number of voters in the precinct and not from the number of qualified voters of the county.

So far regarding the vote of each precinct, the committee has determined whether or not a majority of the voters of the precinct are in favor of the annexation. The committee recommends that a bill providing for the holding of such a election be introduced by DeKalb's representatives at the next session of the legislature.

The members of the committee caused to be circulated among the qualified voters of DeKalb county a petition asking that the county's representatives be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary for the annexation of DeKalb by Fulton county.

The committee offers as a reason for its failure to make a statement of the vote of the county with the petition, the fact that it would require the petitioners to make a statement of the vote of the county with the petition, the fact that it would require the petitioners to make a statement of the vote of the county with the petition, the fact that it would require the petitioners to make a statement of the vote of the county with the petition.

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MINOR GUT NEAR BEER AND DEALER WAS FINED

Peck Also Fined \$50 on Charge of Drunkenness—Case Appealed as Usual.

A fine of \$50 and a charge of having sold a minor near beer, and a fine of \$50 on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly, were the penalties imposed on James Peck, 74 years of age, new brick building, 1011 Peachtree street, yesterday afternoon, through his attorney, John D. Miller, by Judge W. H. Woods.

The arrest of Peck, on the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct, occurred at his home near Peachtree street, on the night of March 24, 1905. Peck was taken to the police station and held in the cell.

Peck made a statement in which he declared that he had been drinking beer and that he had been drunk and disorderly. He also declared that he had been sold a minor near beer.

Peck's attorney, John D. Miller, has appealed the case to the superior court. He also declared that he had been drinking beer and that he had been drunk and disorderly.

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MORTUARY

Mrs. Mary Edna Miller, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Miller, 1011 Peachtree street, on the night of March 24, 1905. She was 74 years of age.

Her husband, Mr. H. D. Miller, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Miller, 1011 Peachtree street, on the night of March 24, 1905. He was 74 years of age.

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FERN JARS SMASHED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES

Oscar Elias Offers \$50 Reward for Arrest of Guilty Parties.

Call Officers Bentley and Nixie were called last night at 10 o'clock to a residence on Peachtree street, where they found that three of the four fern jars which graced the parlor, north and south ends of the porch had been smashed. A lady next door heard the noise and saw two small boys run off the porch and continue on Washington street. Mr. Nixie took the officers to the place where the jars had been smashed and they found that the jars had been smashed.

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PIEDMONT POWER CO. SECURES FRANCHISE

Council Committee Makes Final and Favorable Report on Petition.

The franchise for the Piedmont Power Company was favorably reported by the council committee on electric and other franchises yesterday afternoon, and the council will take up the matter at its meeting on Monday night.

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IN FOLDS OF HER SHROUD DEATH SECRET LIES HID

Washington, March 26.—In the folds of her shroud, the mortal remains of the death secret of Mrs. Pierre Lortie, Jr., is hidden with her body in the folds of her shroud.

The general public felt the Lortie residence at 1011 Peachtree street, the secret will be known to the public.

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Ask Your Neighbors

So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines that there's scarcely a hamlet where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—every ready to say a good word for the medicines which cured them and which very likely may cure you, if similarly afflicted. Look them up. They are walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's medicines—every ready to pass the good news along that these medicines cure when many others fail. Little advertised NOW, because their record of 48 years of cures makes great displays of their merits unnecessary. The great American people, pretty generally know of their unequalled record.

As a Stomach and Liver invigorator, and Blood cleanser

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY"

IS PAR EXCELLENCE THE REMEDY NEEDED.

For Women's Peculiar Weaknesses and Derangements,
DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Still Stands at the Head of the Line.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D.,—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1000 pages—which treats of diseased conditions and the practical and successful treatment thereof. Cloth-bound sent post-paid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, in strong paper cover for 21 stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Theft of the Opal
By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD
The Secret of the Scarab
By WILL LIVINGSTON AGNEW
The Meanest Man at Blugsey's
By JOHN HABBERTON

And other clever serial and short stories by famous authors, with numerous practical and entertaining departmental, all attractively illustrated, in
Good Literature
For April Price, Five Cents
Now Ready and For Sale by All Newsdealers

TOWNLEY TO HEAD E. A. MINOR LODGE; TEMPLE PLANNED

The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945); Dec 17, 1922;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution
pg. D10

Attachment #22

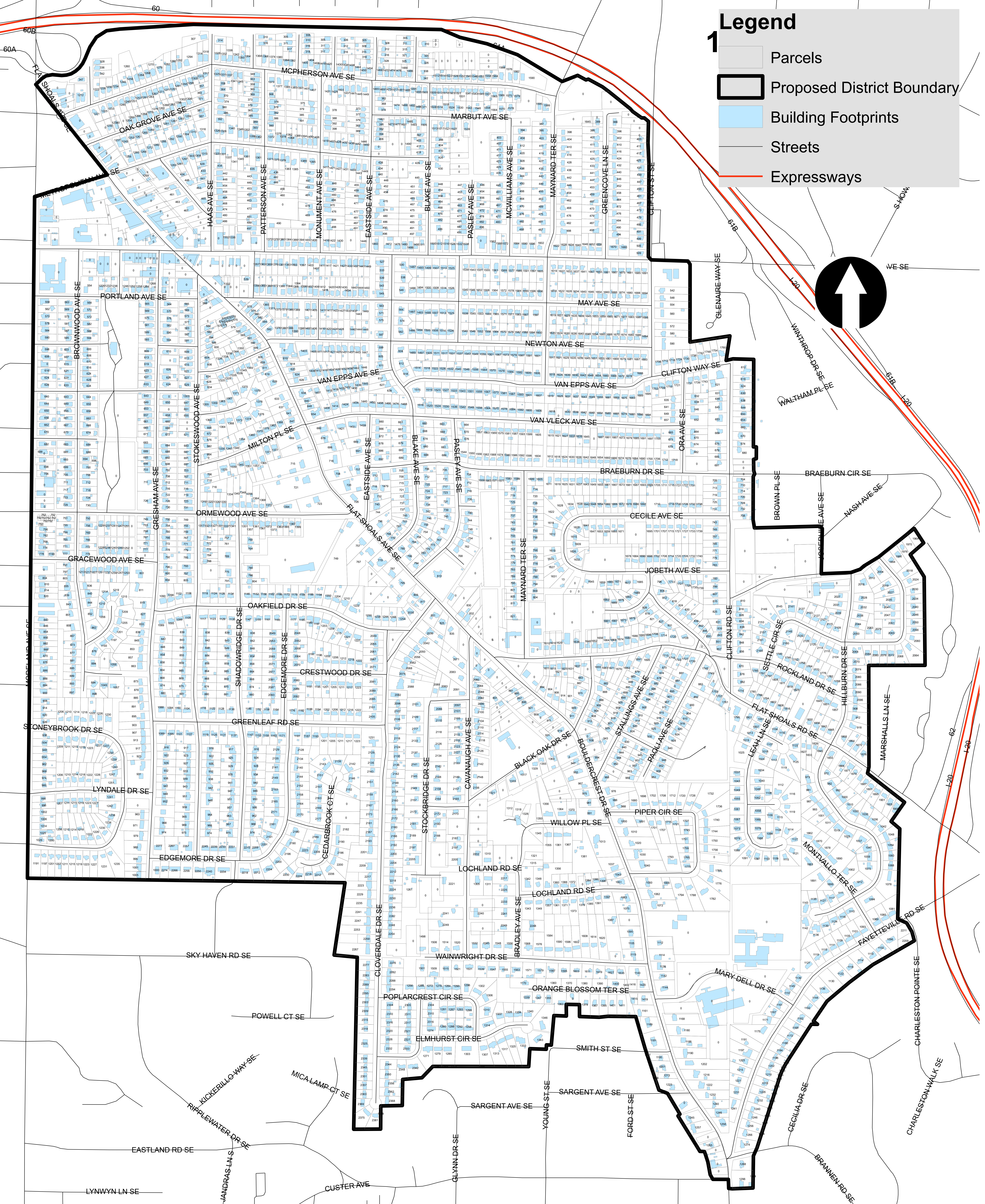
junior deacon: H. B. Andrews, senior steward; H. V. Yancey, junior steward, and J. F. Matthews, tyler; C. S. Burks, C. C. Crabill and J. S. McWilliams, board of trustees; C. C. Crabill, E. W. Botenreiter, and T. S. Wells, finance committee.

TOWNLEY TO HEAD E. A. MINOR LODGE; TEMPLE PLANNED

John C. Townley was elected worshipful master of E. A. Minor lodge of Masons at its meeting Friday night. He succeeds C. S. Burks, who was presented with a gold watch and chain in token of the lodge's appreciation of his services. A. D. Pace and H. C. Blake presented the gift.

Plans are now under way for a \$40,000 temple for the lodge to be built on the corner of South Moreland and Glennwood avenues where a lot was purchased recently.

Other officers elected are J. C. Stubbs, senior warden; W. P. Jackson, junior warden; J. S. McWilliams, treasurer; George B. Lyle, secretary; A. D. Pace, chaplain; J. R. Ray, senior deacon; W. B. Whitten,



1

Legend

Parcels

Proposed District Boundary

Building Footprints

Streets

Expressways

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program

Proposed East Atlanta National Register District DeKalb County, GA



Proposed East Atlanta National Register District

DeKalb County, GA

1 inch = 208 feet

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program

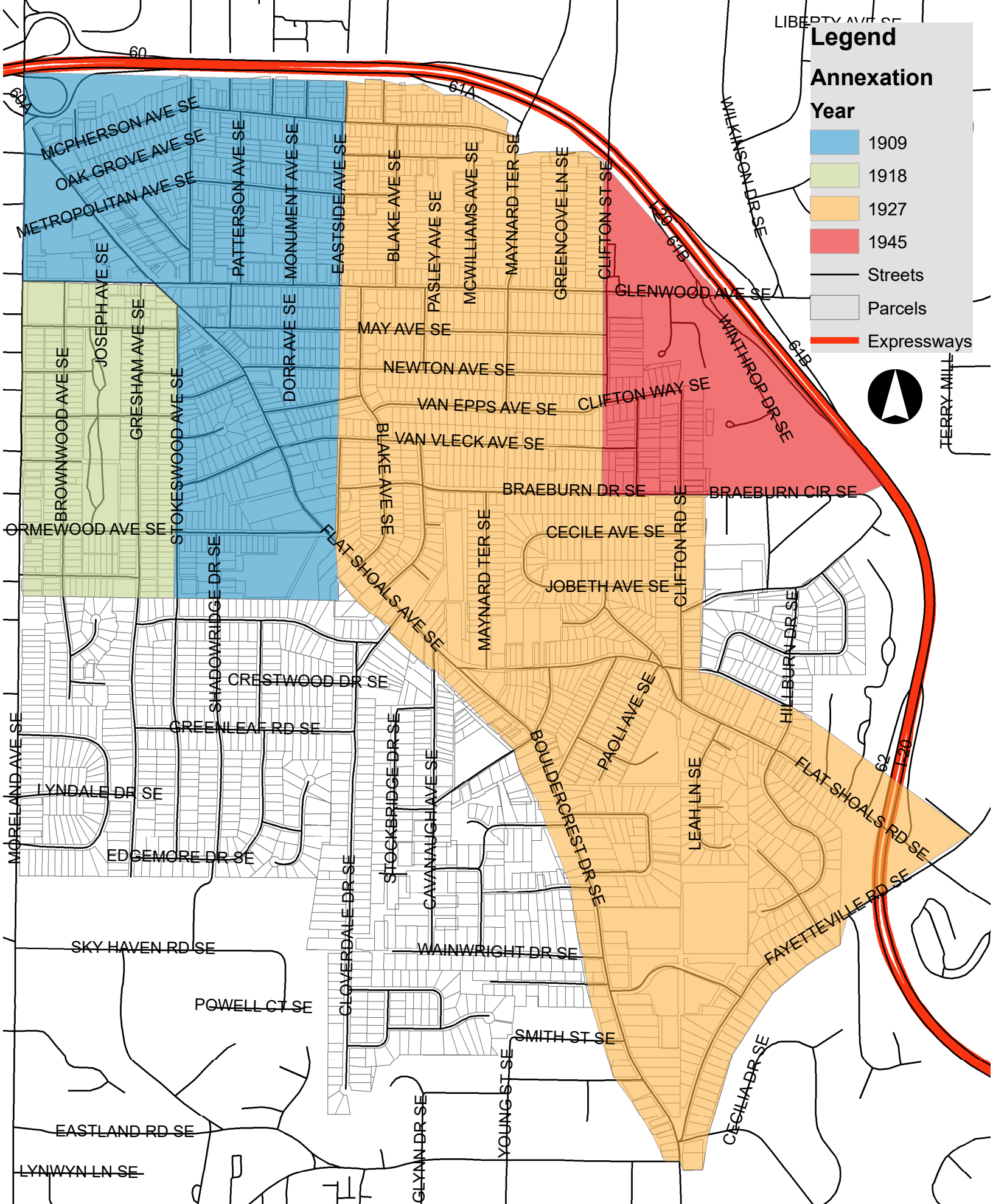


Proposed East Atlanta National Register District

DeKalb County, GA

1 inch = 208 feet

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program

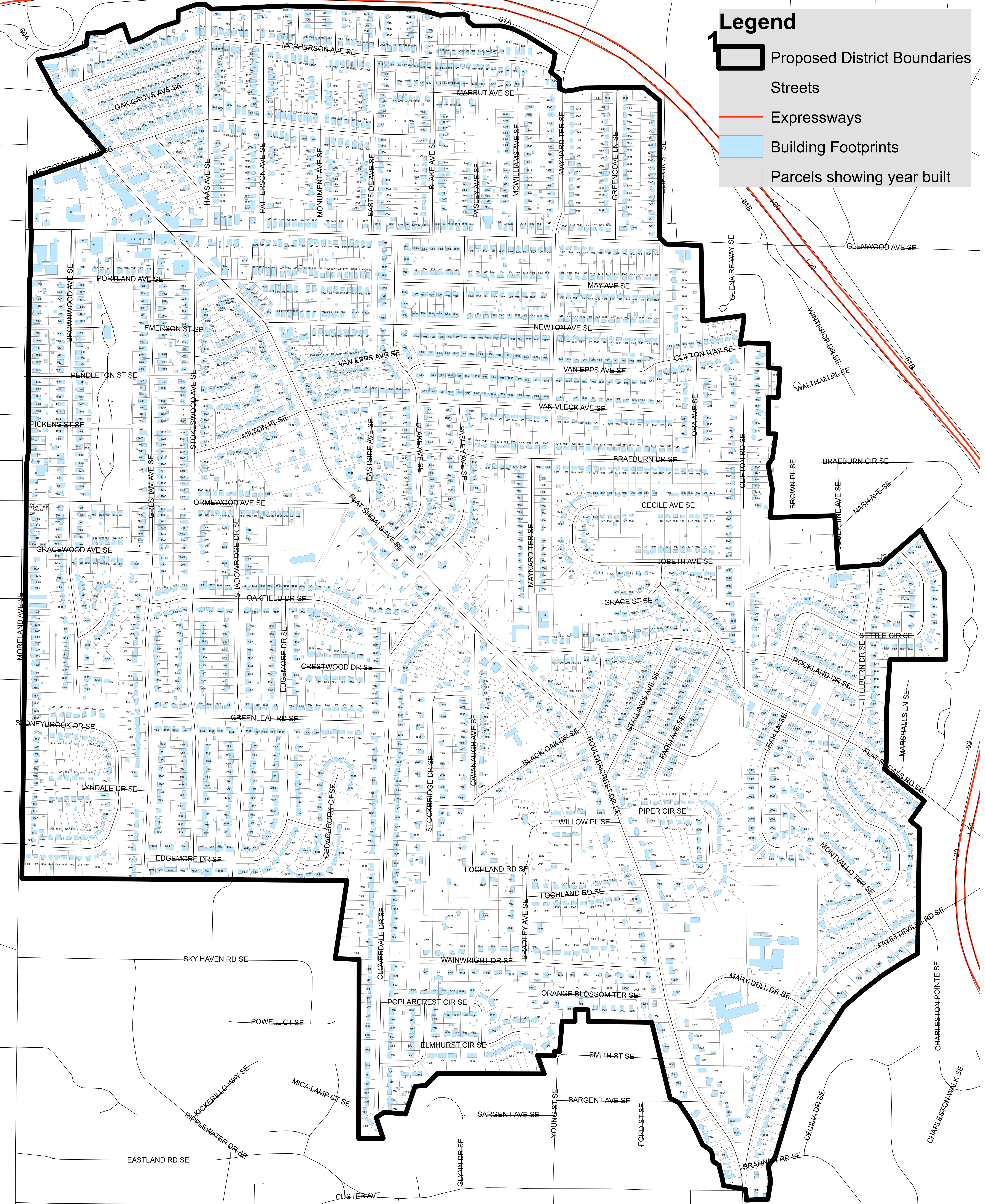


Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by

**Proposed East Atlanta National Register District
DeKalb County, GA**

1 inch = 1,042 feet

Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program



Legend

Proposed District Boundaries

Streets

Expressways

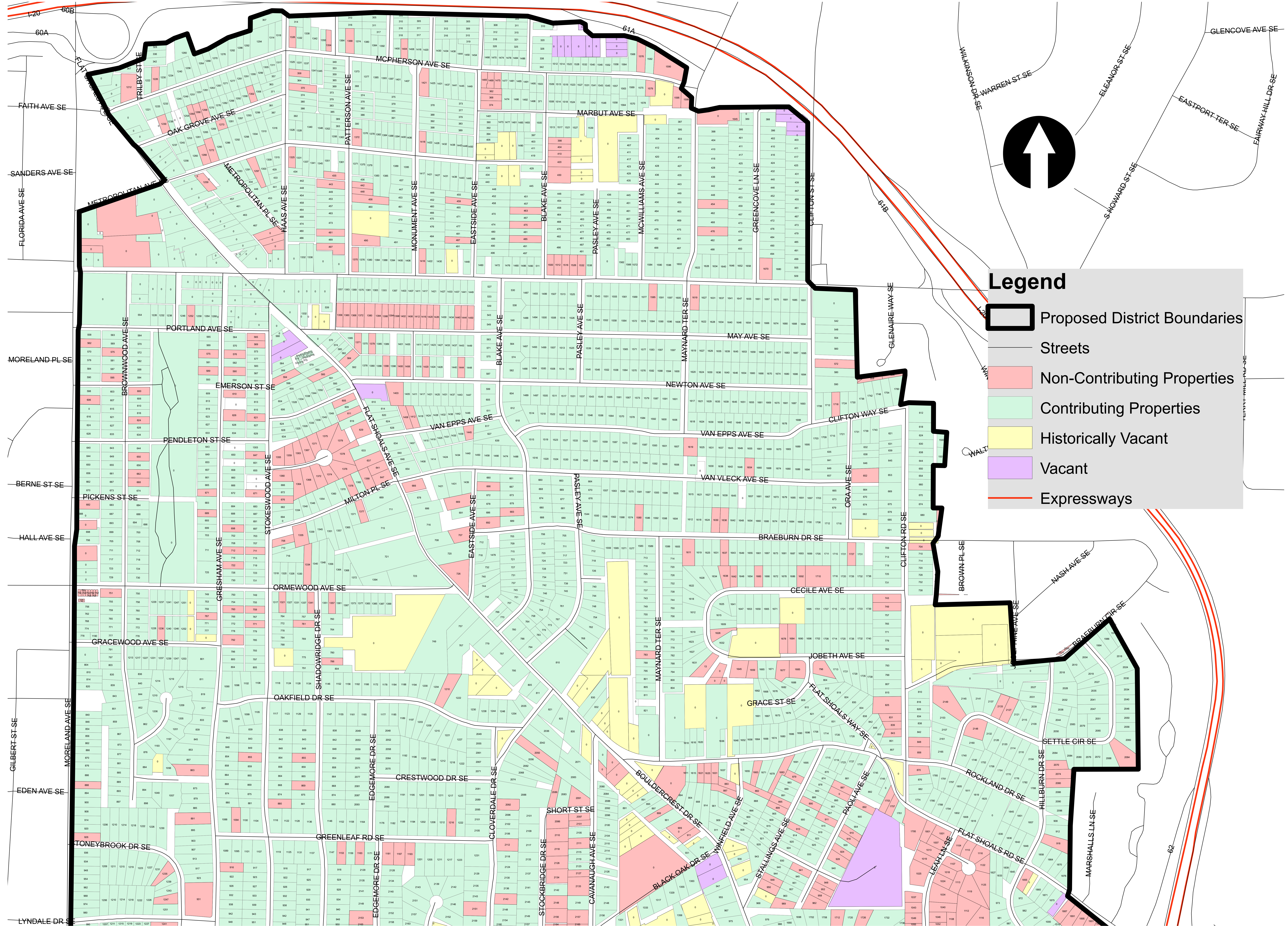
Building Footprints

Parcels showing year built

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program

Proposed East Atlanta National Register District

DeKalb County, GA

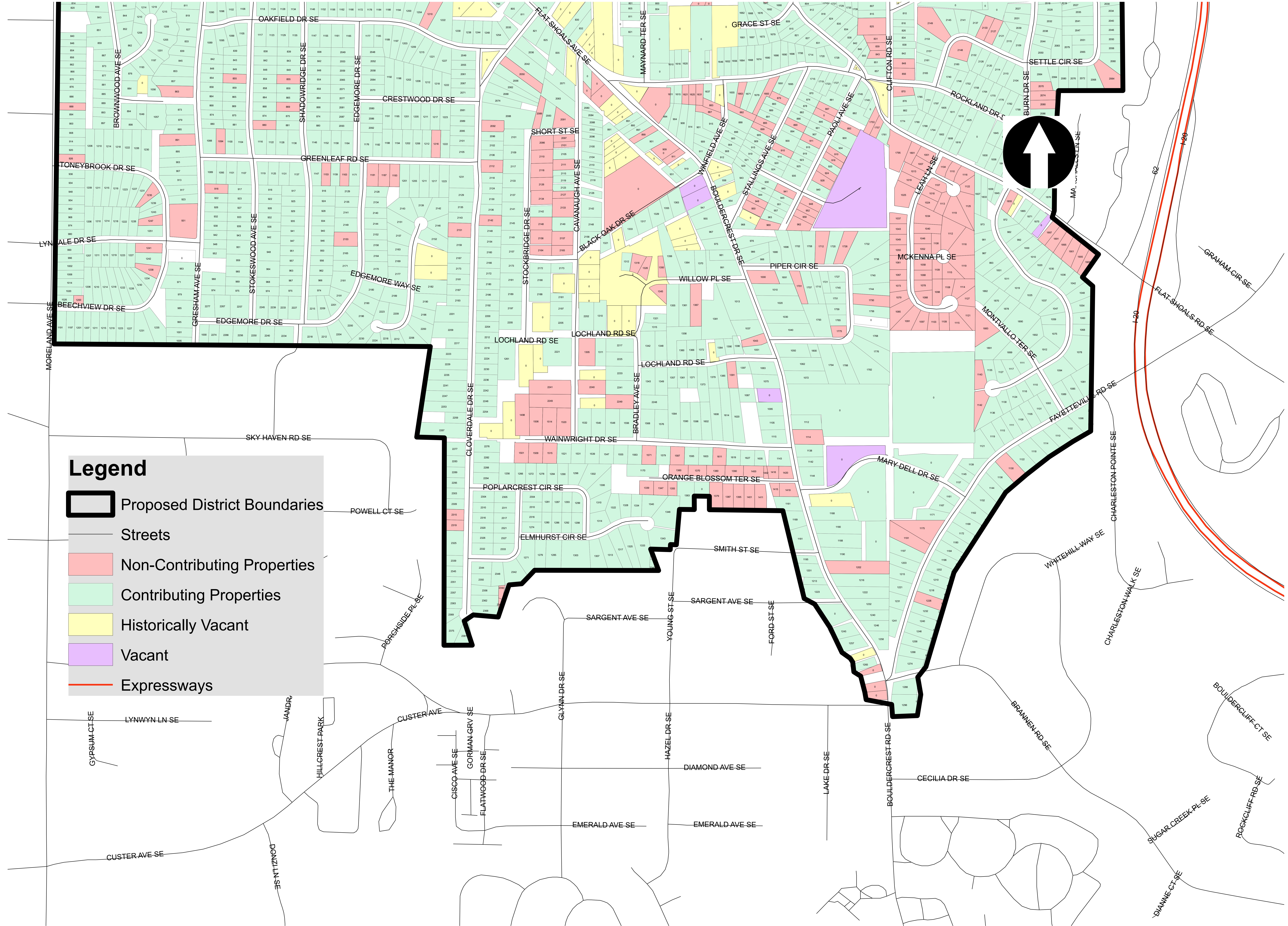


Proposed East Atlanta National Register District

DeKalb County, GA

1 inch = 206 feet

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program



Proposed District Boundaries

Streets

Non-Contributing Properties

Contributing Properties

Historically Vacant

Vacant

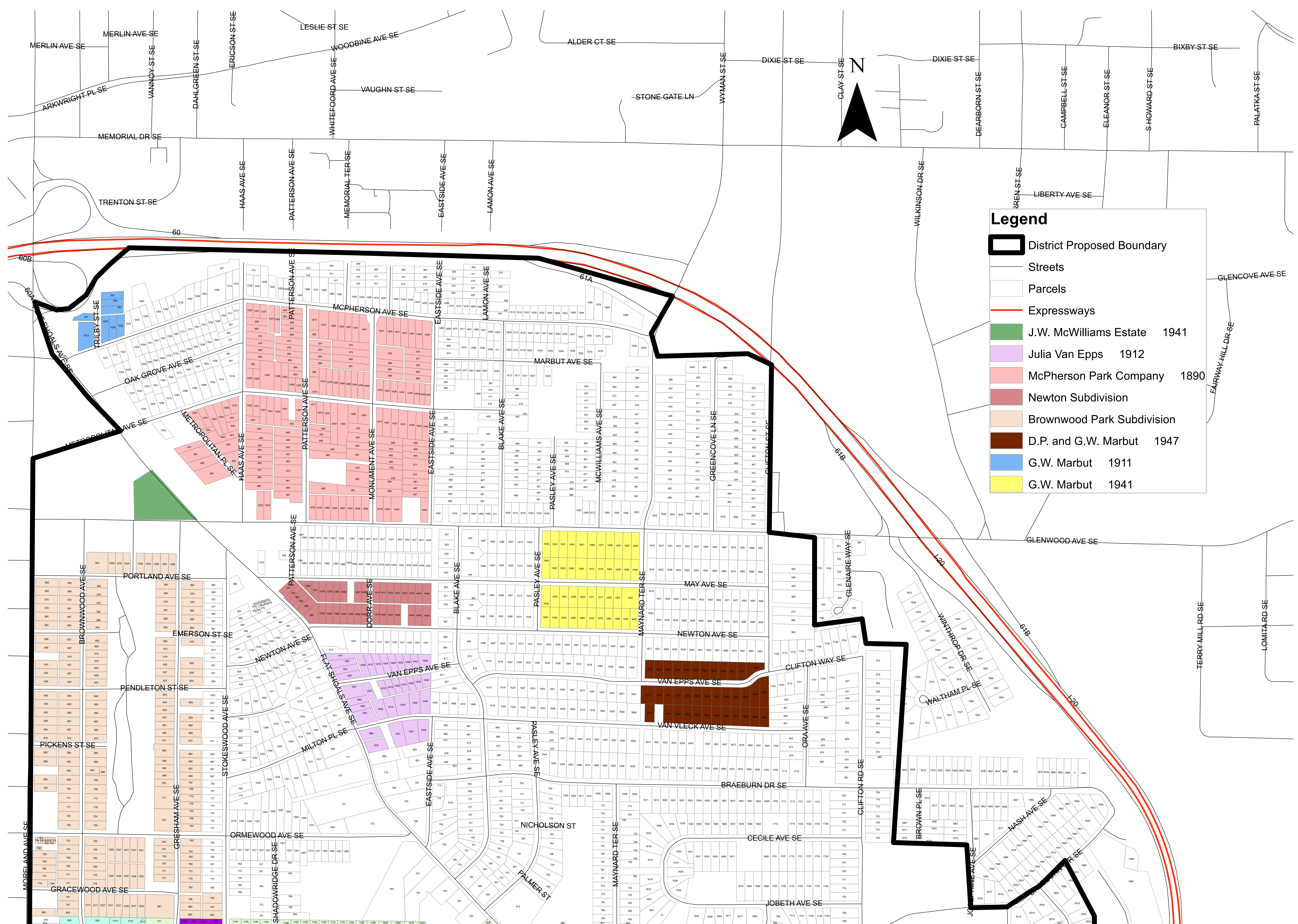
Expressways

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
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Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program

Proposed East Atlanta National Register District

DeKalb County, GA

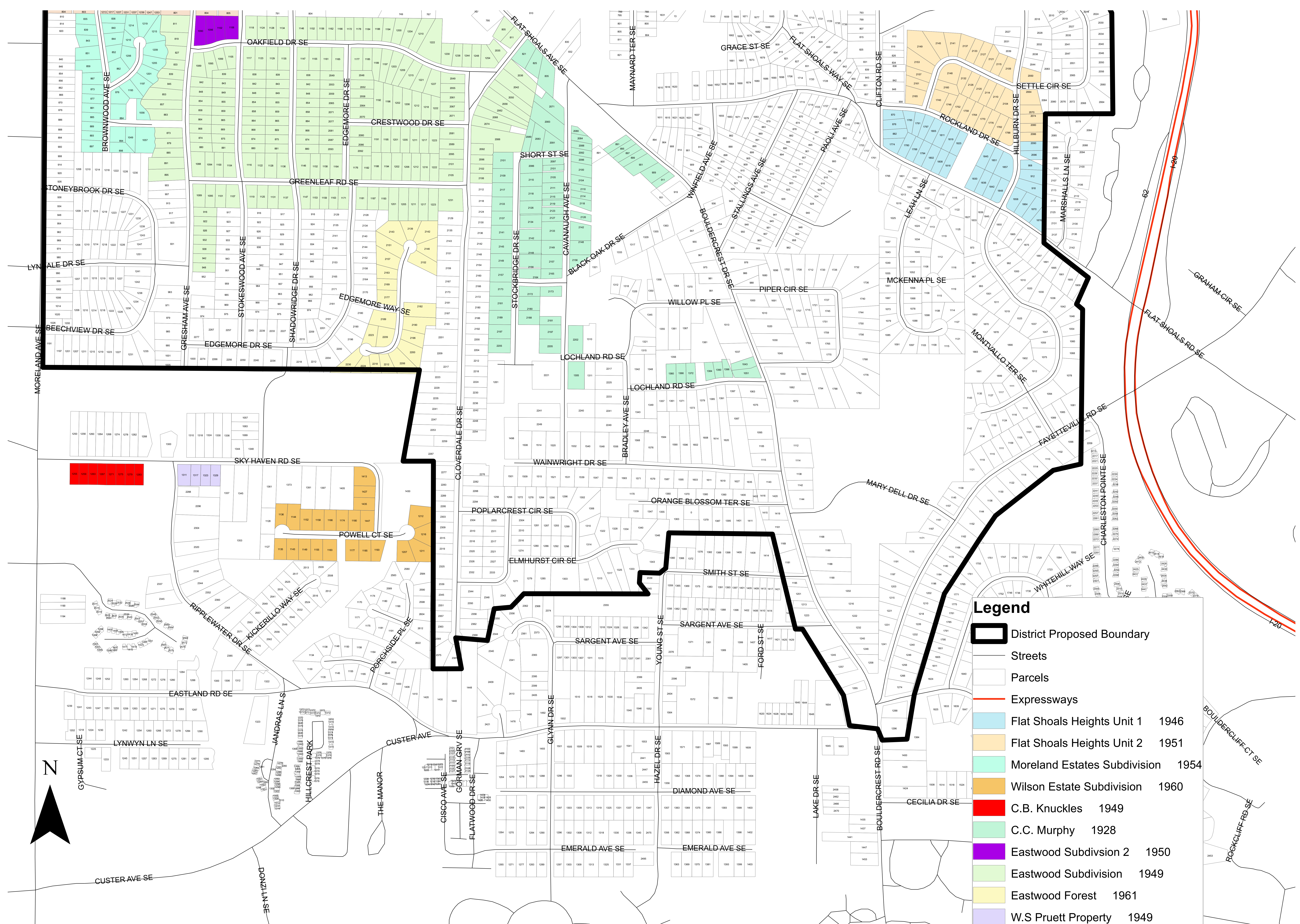
1 inch = 206 feet



Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
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Proposed East Atlanta National Register District DeKalb County, GA

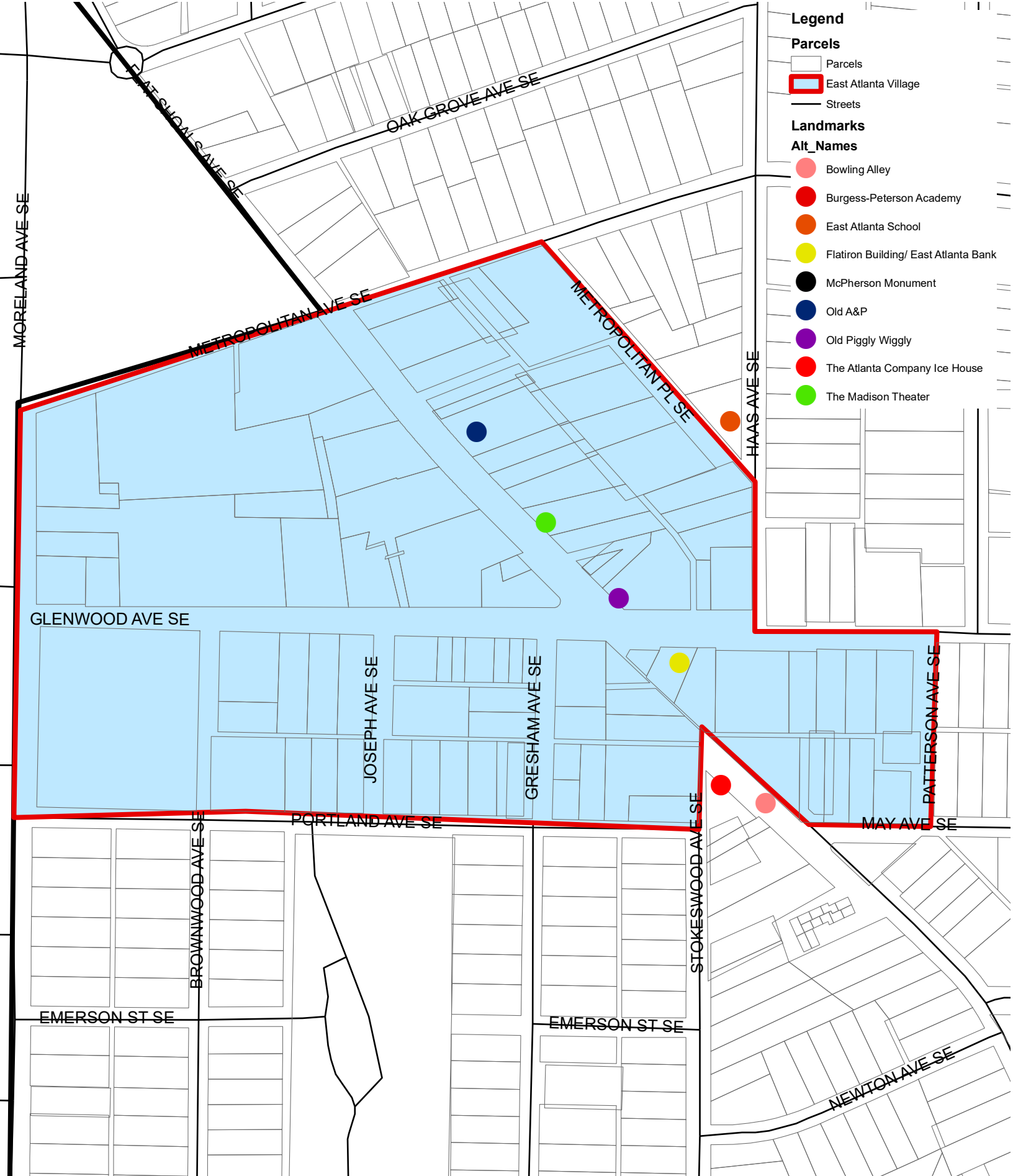
1 inch = 208 feet



Proposed East Atlanta National Register District DeKalb County, GA

1 inch = 208 feet

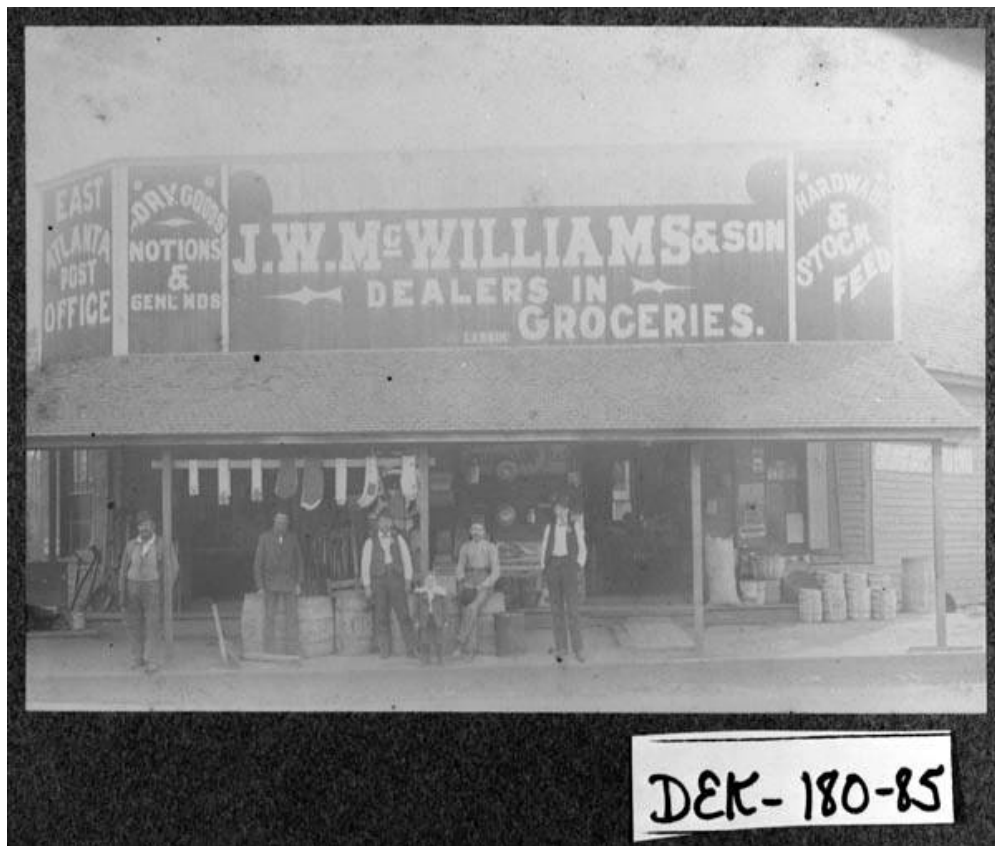
Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program



Proposed East Atlanta National Register District **DeKalb County, GA**

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
 with Survey Information Provided by

Georgia State University Department of History/ Heritage Preservation Program



DEK-180-85

Figure 13—JW McWilliams Store – exterior



DEK-54-83

Figure 14—Marbut & Minor Store – interior

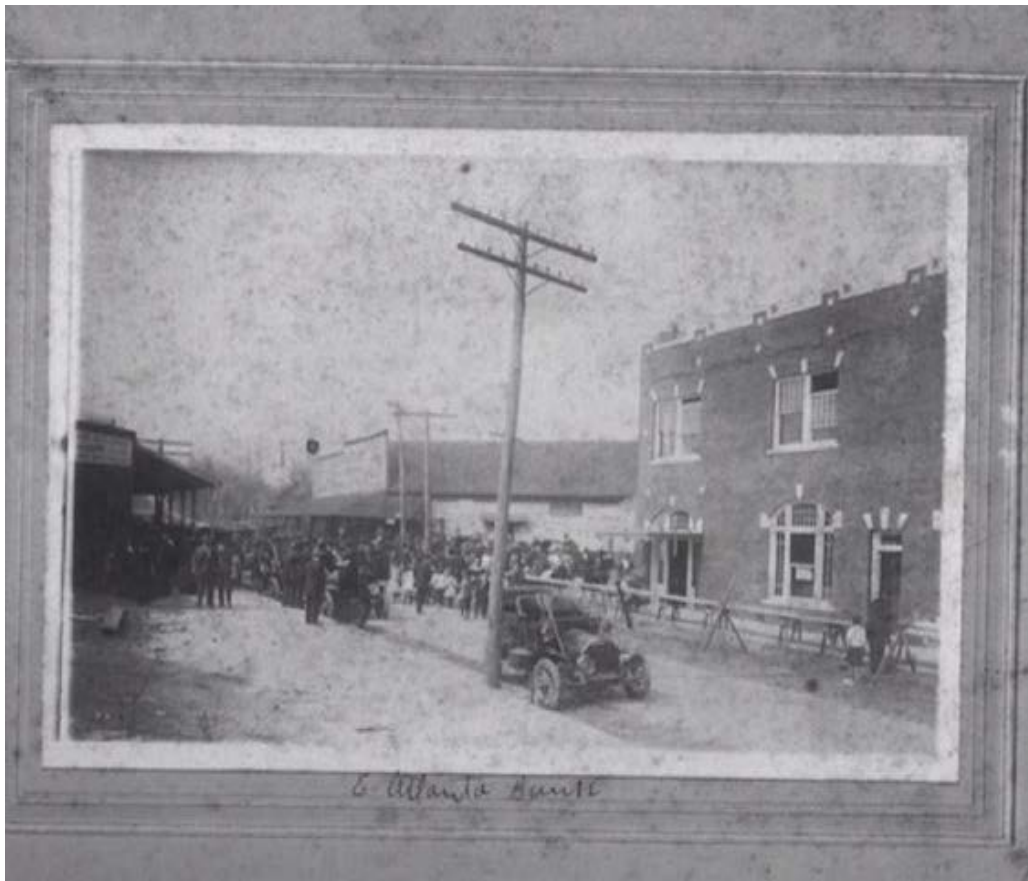


Figure 15—East Atlanta Bank (Flat Iron building) under construction – c. 1911



Figure 16—East Atlanta Bank (former Marbut & Minor store) c. 1956



Figure 17—Piggly Wiggly (former Marbut & Minor store) c. 1940



Figure 18—First Day of School Integration – Murphy High School



Figure 19—East Atlanta Hardware Store AJC no date



Figure 20—East Atlanta businesses with no cars AJC



Figure 21—Historic Martha Brown United Methodist Church 1949 GSU Library



Figure 22—Aerial of downtown connector, Atlanta, 1964, Historic Context Interstate Highway Systems of Georgia